The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1931 VOLUME 55, NUMBER 12

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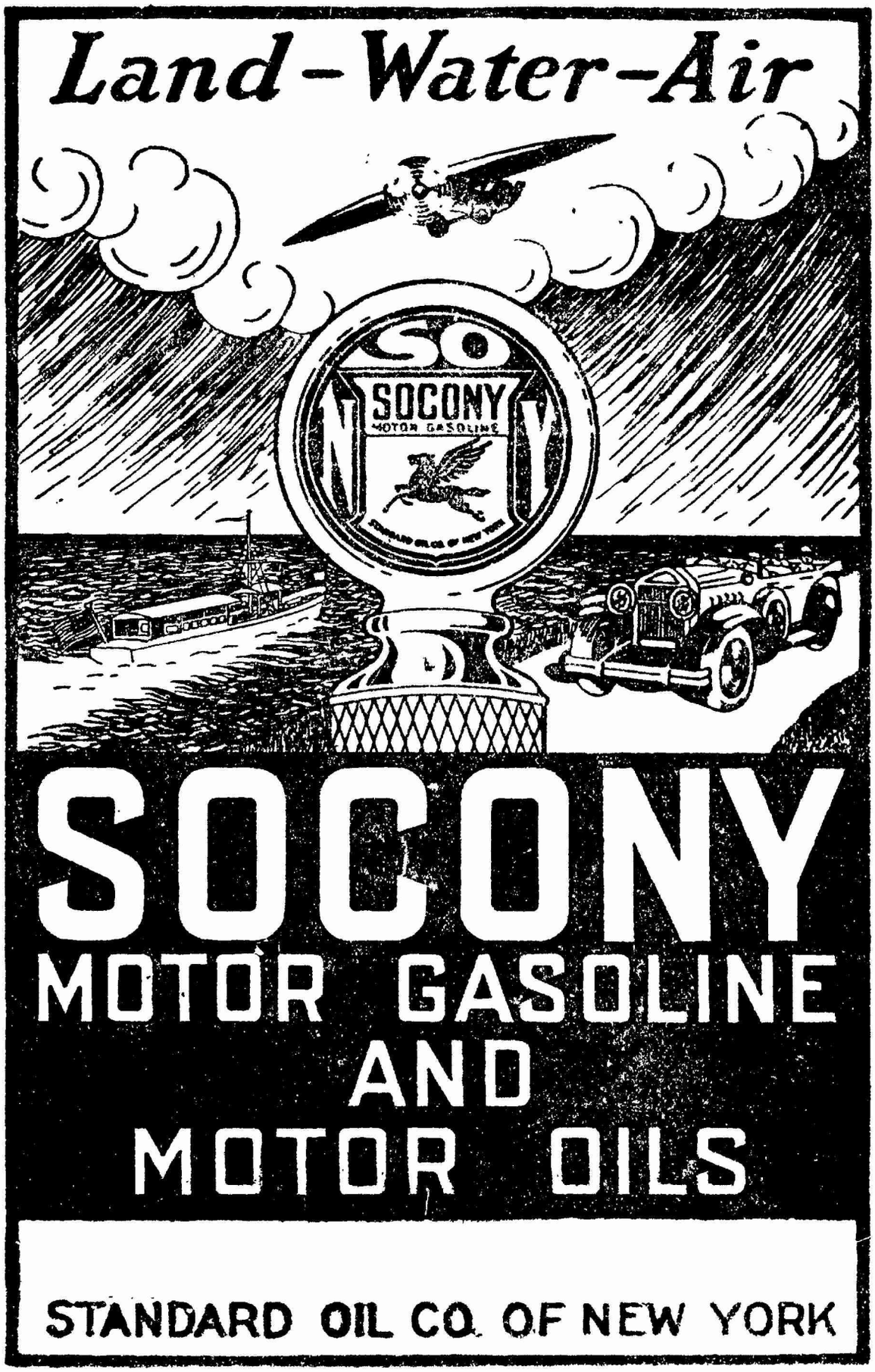
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密勒氏評論報

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

ANOTHER DISASTER AT THE FUSHUN COAL MINE

ALTHOUGH the Japanese press agencies did their best to minimize the disaster, the fact is that a serious explosion occured in the Fushun mines in Manchuria shortly after noon on Sunday, February 14, when there were 3,000 Chinese miners underground.

The Japanese explanation of the incident is that the ventilation tunnel of the colliery depot collapsed on the morning of February 9, thereby causing spontaneous combustion. The tunnel head was immediately shut as an emergency measure of putting down the fire. The Japanese version is that thanks to this measure, no property damage nor human casualty occurred. Chinese telegrams indicated that there was heavy loss of life. Somewhat similar mishaps have occurred in these mines on previous occasions.

In this connection it is of interest to note that Boris P. Torgasheff, in his recent book "Mining Labor in China," published by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, says that at the Fushun Coal Mine—the largest and most modern mine in the whole of China—the so-called "regular" loss of lives fluctuates from 30 to 70 a year, in addition to 3,000 to 4,700 injuries. In 1916, 1,124 lives were lost at one time in a terrible disaster. During a seven-year period, the number of accidents averaged 3,904, if we except the year 1916, when, as mentioned, an explosion of coal gas killed at one stroke over a thousand men. On an average the personnel at the Fushun mine consists of about 30,000 workmen. During a seven-year period the Fushun Coal Mine turned out a total of 15.7 million tons of coal at a mortality cost of 1,419 men killed; that is 90.4 death cases to each million tons of coal produced. This rate is approximately 22 times greater than the average mortality rate in the coal industry of the United States and England (3.7 killed in America and from 2.7 to 4.8 in England to each million tons a year.)

On April 9, 1928, a flood in a shaft, owing to the defective wall of an abandoned pit, resulted in 482 Chinese miners being drowned at the Fushun mine. Rescue work was so slow that by April 19 only 90 bodies had been recovered. Many Chinese miners could have been saved, Mr. Torgasheff points out, if they

had been supplied with electric lamps instead of archaic oil lamps.

The Fushun mines are under Japanese control and are of course out of Chinese jurisdiction, but the Chinese authorities would do well to give this matter of safety devices in mines careful consideration.

IS CHINA DRIFTING TOWARD AN OPIUM MONOPOLY?

ALTHOUGH practically nothing on the subject has appeared in the foreign newspapers, the Chinese dailies in Shanghai have devoted much attention to an alleged move toward the creation of an official opium monopoly in China. Much of the discussion has resulted from a statement by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, head of the Manchurian plague prevention service and now director of the Government quarantine service, which outlined a general plan for opium control, based partially at least, on the so-called monopoly system. One may easily sense the predicament of the Government in respect to this situation. Thousands of Chinese do smoke opium in violation of law. This leads to illicit trafficking in the drug to the extent of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year. Most of this money goes into the pockets of smugglers and corrupt government officials; hence why shouldn't the Government take the matter in hand, establish a definite monopoly system of opium production and distribution somewhat on the lines of the salt tax department? The vast sums involved in the trade would easily finance the administration of the monopoly, pay for hospitals to treat opium addicts, and, conceivably, leave a considerable portion over for the National Treasury. The scheme looks attractive, almost as attractive as the schemes in the United States for abolishing prohibition and having the government engage in the liquor traffic. The scheme for the establishment of an opium monopoly in China undoubtedly would be beneficial if there could be any assurance that such a system would eliminate the evil, but the practice has been that the monopoly system does not prohibit, but on the other hand leads to perpetuation due to the revenues derived from the monopoly. Every colonial administration in the Far East, with the exception of the Philippines has an opium monopoly and while most of them were designed for the announced purpose of curbing the use of the drug, the actual experience has been that they serve to perpetuate the system because governments do not want to relinquish this important source of revenue. With official opium monopolies maintained by various European nations at her very doors, one may realize the strong temptation which exists in China to follow a similar practice. In fact there is strong evidence that China has received her inspiration from the European colonial administration, which desire a perpetuation of the system. Could China in some manner succeed in suppressing opium production and cut down consumption to a minimum as she once did, it would force the European (and Japanese) colonial opium monopolies to close up shop. It will therefore be interesting to observe the future political reaction in China regarding the opium monopoly suggestions, China's problem being: How to suppress a business that pays between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 a year, none or little of which important revenue goes into the Government treasury but into the pockets of smugglers and corrupt officials, almost exactly similar to the situation in the United States where the boot-leggers and corrupt officials have amassed great wealth from the illicit liquor traffic.

THE "TEA-POT" TEMPEST OVER CLEVELAND'S APPOINTMENT

THE net result of the row kicked up by certain British interests in Shanghai regarding T. V. Soong's appointment of Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland as Acting Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue (Gabelle) Service, was to cause Chinese Reorganization Loan bonds to drop some £2 on the London market, thus causing a considerable loss to British holders of these obligations of the Chinese Government. It is assumed that none of the persons responsible for the agitation were the owners of these bonds, but it is unfortunate that they cannot be held responsible for this "tempest in a tea-pot" which had no foundation in fact and was inspired solely by resentment that Mr. Soong had, without consulting the interested Powers, appointed an American to this important post in the National Government's finance department. What apparently caused the flurry in London was not the appointment of an American, but the allegation that Dr. Cleveland had recommended a moratorium on interest payments on Chinese foreign loans. This was immediately denied by the Minister of Finance who stated, according to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on Feb. 12 that despite hardships resulting from silver depreciation there was no present intention of following the recent action of Peru and Mexico with respect to a moratorium.

The appointment of Dr. Cleveland, the announcement of which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review* was of interest in that he served as a member of the Kemmerer Commission of financial experts who visited China in 1929 and assisted in the investigation of China's financial problems. Dr. Cleveland remained in China and since the departure of Dr. Kemmerer, has served as head of the accounting department of the salt revenue department. Dr. Cleveland's appointment took on added significance from the fact that the National Government considered it a purely domestic matter and did not consult the interested Powers regarding Dr. Cleveland's acceptability. The appointment of Dr. Cleveland thus constituted another mile-stone in China's advance toward independence of action in respect to the control of her domestic financial affairs. For example we are informed that when the Chinese Government first decided to float loans on the security of the salt revenue, that Peking appointed a Dane, a German and an Italian to the respective positions of Chief Inspector, Adviser to the Accounts and Audit Department and Director of the National Loans Department. Immediately the Russians and French objected on the grounds that if a German was appointed, that there should also be included a Russian and a Frenchman. Finally the Government had to settle the controversy by appointing a

Briton as Associate Chief Inspector with a German as Deputy Inspector and with another German, a Frenchman and a Russian in the other positions. No American, apparently had a look-in, due supposedly to the fact that the American banking group withdrew from the banking group that was contemplating the loan. Sir Richard Dane, the British appointee to the Associate Chief Inspectorship, proved a good choice since it was largely due to his genius that the Salt Gabelle was reorganized and converted into an important source of revenue for the Government He returned to England and was succeeded by Sir Reginald Gamble who resigned in 1922. There then followed another scramble for the position, the British Foreign office refusing to confirm a number of condidates proposed by the Peking authorities. Finally Sir Ernest Wilton, a former British consular official was confirmed and served in the position until 1926 when the Nationalist movement was getting ready for its northern drive from Canton. Again the Chinese Government attempted an independent appointment but after several candidates had been turned down, F. Hussey-Freke, who had served in the Customs was appointed to the position. The Japanese, British and French Governments, inspired by their banking interests offered violent opposition to certain changes in the administration of the Salt Revenue Department which had been ordered by the Ministry of Finance, but nothing came of the protests. This brings the story up to the recent appointment of Dr. Cleveland and the transfer of Mr. Hussy-Freke to an advisorship in the Ministry of Finance.

THE PITTMAN-SNOWDEN SILVER STABILIZATION CONTROVERSY

THE question of an American silver loan to China and plans for the stabilization of the price of silver advanced last week to the point of a definite report by the so-called Pittman Commission—which, in turn immediately aroused opposition on the part of Philip Snowden, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Pittman Commission, which conducted an extensive inquiry last summer into the causes for the decline of China-American trade, reported to the Senate Finance committee on Feb. 10, that (1) Negotiations be instiuted with Great Britain to suspend the policy of dumping Indian silver on the world's markets; (2) that an international conference be called for the purpose of reaching an understanding in respect to the use of silver currency; and (3) that an international silver loan be made to China. When these matters were brought to the attention of Mr. Snowden in the British House of Commons on Feb. 12 he declared, "I see no justification for expecting governments to maintain useless stocks of silver in the interest of new production." He admitted that the sale of demonetized silver had contributed to the fall in the price of silver, but expressed the opinion that the fall in price had been mainly due to the general fall in the prices of commodities measured in terms of gold. Other contributory causes, he added, were the unsettled political conditions in China and the absence of any dimunition in silver production from the mines. In conclusion he declared that any restriction of sales would only be a temporary palliative and that no permanent improvement would be likely without much wider measures being taken.

This would seem to indicate that there is little or no possibility of America and Britain getting together on this matter, hence Shanghai bankers with their vaults filled with silver bullion which is rapidly decreasing in value are in a serious predicament. Also, the Chinese Government is placed in an increasingly difficult position from the standpoint of meeting its foreign debt obligations. And last but not least is the predicament of the merchant who bought his good for gold and now must sell them in silver that fluctuates almost as often as the clock ticks off the passing minutes and hours. While Nanking has persistently denied rumors of plans for adopting a "gold-unit" currency, the reports persist that some such scheme is under consideration. In regard to the Pittman scheme, the *United Press* report which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on Feb. 12 was to the following effect,

> To the Senate foreign relations committee, which is headed by Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, Senator Pittman offered a resolution declaring that, according to unanimous testimony, the present government of China is a good one, stable and cognizant of its international obligations.
>
> "According to unanimous testimony China has a good government which is satisfactory to our citizens engaged in trade in China," the report submitted by Senator Pittman declares.
>
> But, the report asserts, the government of China cannot excute its plans for pacification and development of the country "without the moral, intellectual and financial support of those nations who prosper by virtue of their trade with China."
>
> The report of the Pittman committee maintains that if the United States will aid China in her development and give her people employmen they will, for many years, furnish America with a market for her goods in China.
>
> China has ample resources with which to meet her obligations, the report states. It expresses belief that funds advanced to China from abroad would be used wisely.
>
> The report of the Pittman sub-committee recommends that a loan of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 ounces of silver be made to China. And it undertakes to answer objections to the proposed loan which are based on the grounds that another and less capable government than that now installed at Nanking might be instituted.
>
> To meet this objection the report of the Pittman sub-committee suggested that those nationals interested in the development of China establish a silver pool from which funds would be advanced to China only as they are applied for to the used for the payment of wages, the purchase of raw materials and to be used for other enterprises of a constructive nature.
>
> "Advances from the suggested silver pool would be made to China only at such periods during which the position of the Chinese Government would assure its ability to carry out the purposes for which the pool would be created," the report says. "It recommends that funds be advanced to China only at such periods as the position of the Chinese government would assure its ability to make repayment in accordance with the obligations imposed upon it by agreement."
>
> The report suggests that silver be loaned to China as a commodity and not as coin. By such a method there would be removed China's reluctance to borrow funds at a low rate and repay them at a high rate. Also, the report contends, if silver is loaned to China as a commodity instead of as coin

there would be removed the reluctance of other nations to make current loans at low rates.

In its report the sub-committee headed by Senator Pittman suggests that the United States utilize as its portion of the proposed silver loan to China a part of the 495,000,000 silver dollars now on deposit in the United States Treasury at Washington.

While the ridiculing of Senator Pittman's scheme has been a favorite indoor sport in Shanghai circles for many months, one wonders what the reaction will now be in the face of the British finance minister's apparent refusal to enter into any scheme for stabilization. From the standpoint of hard economics Mr. Snowden is probably right, but that will not gain him any popularity in foreign circles on the China coast, where livelihood depends large upon China's import trade. But despite this the facts seem to be on Mr. Snowden's side, that there is no justification for expecting governments to maintain useless stocks of silver in the interest of new production. As stated, this will gain him little popularity in China or among American silver producers. The facts about silver seem to be that it can no longer be depended upon as a precious metal, providing no artificial stabilization plan can be agreed upon through international action. It has been argued that the silver mines might be closed down so as to decrease new supplies, but this argument does not take into consideration the fact that silver is a by-product of copper and this is a copper age! Also, it has been argued that a revival of industry and trade in silver-using countries would quickly use up surplus stocks, but the promised trade revival seems a long way off in the Orient as well as in the West. As stated in a discussion of this subject in last week's issue of The Review the only silver lining visible in this cloud is the stimulus which the low exchange value of China's currency is bound to give to Chinese industries and exports, possibly enabling China to achieve an export balance in her foreign trade.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA

ALTHOUGH it is difficult at this distance to obtain an accurate idea regarding political and economic conditions in the West, sufficient has appeared in the local newspapers to give some hint regarding the political and economic crises in Great Britain and Australia—as well as the United States. On Feb. 11 Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the British Execquer declared in the House of Commons that "the national position is so grave that drastic and disagreeable measures must be taken to maintain budget equilibrium and facilitate industrial recovery." He undoubtedly meant by this that it would be necessary for government officials, mostly members of the Labor Party, to submit to a cut in salaries. This was borne out by a later report which stated that the members of the Cabinet had agreed to a ten percent cut in their own salaries, but as yet there has been no announcement of definite plans further than suggestions that the cut in salaries might extend throughout the civil service. Mr. Snowden's statement was generally regarded, (*Reuter* report) as a warning that "some of the grandiose schemes of the Labor Party for social services are now impossible."

This situation is brought about by prospects of a heavy deficit in the budget at the end of the present year. To quote from the *Reuter* report, "expenditures have increased, revenue declined and productive capacity has fallen off by 20 percent." But in spite of this, Mr. Snowden insisted that British credit is higher today than it has been at any time in the past five years. . . . Britain's position is sounder than that of any other country in the world; all that was required was an effort to surmount the present crisis." A further report on the subject published in the Shanghai newspapers on Feb. 14 stated that "the growing weight of the burden on the treasury was revealed in a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Labor which announced a proposal to introduce a Bill to increase the borrowing powers of the unemployment fund from £70,000,000 to £90,000,000. The Board of Trade also reported a serious situation in the falling off of imports and exports. In January imports amounted to £75,000,000 and exports to £37,000,000 representing a decrease in imports of £14,000,000 and exports a decrease of £894,000 from the December figures. Mr. Snowden's declaration that the Government intended to face this situation by drastically reducing expenditures, naturally brought cheers from the opposition Conservative and Liberal Parties, but brought severe criticism from the Left Wing of Mr. Snowden's own Labor Party. Leftists in England, similar to Leftists everywhere who favor socialistic revolutionary policies, naturally do not favor any financial policies that would interfere with what the capitalists like to call "grandiose social schemes."

Turning to the situation in Australia, one finds an almost similar crisis but an entirely different reaction. The Australians are also facing a budget deficit, but thus far they have refused to agree to any cut in salaries that might be necessary to make the budget balance. Reports of speeches delivered in the Australian Parliament indicate a tendency to default on the national debt rather than make sacrifices necessary to keep up interest payments on loans floated in England. Suggestions have ranged from complete repudiation of the national debt to recommendations that the British Government should be required to revise its Australian debt somewhat on the terms of the British war debt to the United States, which means refunding on long terms, fifty or sixty years. Then on top of this is the recent declaration of Ghandi, the Indian nationalist leader, (British wireless) that India should not be saddled with War debts that were chiefly beneficial to England rather than India. A knowledge of these situations in England and Australia makes clear the reasons for the dispatch of so-called British Economic Missions to various parts of the world, including the Far East, Egypt, South America and Scandinavian countries. Also it makes clear the inspiration for the McCutcheon cartoon from *The Chicago Tribune*, which is reproduced on the next page.

As to reports from the United States one, unfortunately, does not find equally definite in-

formation regarding the economic situation. But there has been a sufficiency of political speeches in Congress dealing with relief measures, the real question of relief apparently having been buried under an avalanche of politics, the Democrats and Independent Republicans taking advantage of the situation to embarrass the Administration of President Hoover. According to a report by the *United Press* on Feb. 14 two Senators suggested that Soviet Russia be requested to feed America's unemployed in exchange for a similiar service which America rendered to the Russians a few years ago when Congress appropriated G.$25,000,000 for the purchase of wheat which was distributed in Russia under the supervision of Herbert Hoover, now President. Although the suggestion was not intended to be taken seriously, the debate developed over an attempt of the Senate to appropriate G.$25,000,000 to be used by the American Red Cross in dispensing relief to the unemployed. Both the President and the Red Cross opposed the appropriation on the grounds that the Red Cross was able to obtain sufficient funds from private donations and did not need a government subsidy. President Hoover's opposition was based on the belief that such an appropriation from the Treasury would establish the principle of the dole, a condition which has long prevailed in England but which the United States has steadily refused to introduce. The *United Press* report indicated that the G.$25,000,000 appropriation probably would pass but instead of being used for "dole' 'purposes, it would be devoted to loans to farmers in need of the wherewithal to purchase food. The whole question of unemployment in the United States has been accompanied by reports dealing with Communism and the possibilities of Soviet recognition by the American Government, the two questions being intermingled somewhat as they are in China.

BRITAIN'S STAR COMMERCIAL TRAVELER PREPARES TO TAKE THE ROAD

"FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, GO DOWN AND TRY TO DRUM UP SOME BUSINESS IN SOUTH AMERICA!"
TRADE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA
SAMPLE
SAMPLE CASE
PRINCE OF WALES
BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS IN INDIA
APPALLING INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND
CRISIS IN COTTON AND COAL INDUSTRIES IN BRITAIN
REPAYMENT OF FRENCH OBLIGATIONS IN DEPRECIATED FRANCS
WEAKENING OF EMPIRE TIES
INDIA
IRAQ
McCUTCHEON

This cartoon by McCutcheon, which appeared in *The Chicago Tribune* on Jan. 18 shows Premier MacDonald sending the Prince of Wales on his present trip to South America, the real underlying incentive being trade development.

Will Shanghai Give Adequate Education to Chinese?

SHANGHAI has undoubtedly one of the most difficult educational problems of any city in the world. Here are assembled not only millions of Chinese, speaking various dialects, but tens of thousands of foreigners, divided among a dozen or more nationalistic groups, with various religious faiths, all having different ideas of what constitutes an education. To meet this situation there have been established here many schools of a widely varying character. The Shanghai Municipality provides schools, mostly on British lines, to such foreign pupils as desire to enter them, and who pay the necessary fees—for in Shanghai there is no such thing as free education. The American community suports an American school, the curriculum of which is mostly along Protestant lines. The French Municipality conducts a school on French educational lines and there are several French Roman Catholic schools, which of course are conducted to a certain extent with a view to religious propaganda. The German, Russian, Japanese and Indian communities also support schools along their particular nationalistic lines. If a resident of Shanghai wishes to test

the influence of education on youth he can easily make the experiment here. He can instill American, German, British, French, Japanese, Bolshevik, Buddhist, Mohammedan or most any other ideas that he chooses by the simple process of sending his children to the school which teaches these ideas —and they are all here. Nor does one always find what one expects in the curriculum. Latin, which is the official language of the Roman church, is not found in the regular list of studies offered by their schools in Shanghai. It is, however, a heavy several-year obligatory study in the American school in Shanghai. The instance occurred also a few years ago when the prize for Christian (Catholic) knowledge in one of the Roman Catholic schools was won by an Afghan Mohammedan. It is in an atmosphere such as this that the Shanghai Municipal Council has tackled the problem of education.

No reference to the educational situation in Shanghai would, however, be complete without reference to the Chinese community. In the early years of the Settlement history no provision whatever was made for Chinese education. As the years went by various prominent citizens provided funds to establish several Chinese schools and these were later incorporated into the Municipal system. However no real move was made to provide adequate educational facilities for the Chinese community and it is on this fact that a great deal of the animosity of the Chinese community to foreign control of the Settlement is founded. Lately the Municipality has awakened to the situation and now, tardily, and probably too late, steps are being taken to provide educational facilities on a more nearly adequate scale for the Chinese community.

The Finance Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council recently approved the recommendations of the Education Board. The latter's scheme provides for the construction of 17 primary schools for Chinese in the International Settlement between 1931 and 1938 and a change in the distribution of schools for foreign children. The Council will lay the matter before the next meeting of the Ratepayers. The new plans will involve an increase in taxation. The report of the Education Board to the Council on the education policy follows:

I.—"The aim of the Council in its education policy is the provision of suitable educational insitutions for the children of the residents in the International Settlement and those who directly or indirectly contribute to the rates, irrespective of nationality. This does not imply that the Council does or should assume sole responsibility for this provision. The Council welcomes the establishment of schools by national groups, guilds, philanthropic or religious bodies, or by properly qualified individuals."

II.—"In cases where such schools are established and maintain a satisfactory standard of efficiency but are manifestly straitened by the inadequacy of their resources, the Council will endeavor to provide assistance to enable these schools to render more effective service to the community."

III.—"Furthermore, the Council will continue to provide and maintain municipal schools both for Chinese and for foreign children."

The Education Board is of the opinion that the principles laid down in the above resolutions should be adopted by the Council.

In amplification of Resolution II above, the Board recommends that, as part of the new education policy, grants from Municipal funds should be available for non-municipal schools, Chinese and foreign, provided the schools applying for such grants satisfy the Education Board as to their resources, equipment, administration and educational standard.

With reference to Resolution III above, it is the view of the Board that the policy to be adopted should take the form of determining beforehand the number and type of new schools to be provided during a specified period of years, but that in carrying out this programme an opportunity should be afforded from time to time for revision, having due regard to any changes or developments that arise. In this conection the Board has particularly in mind the inter-dependence of the two main lines of the proposed policy, namely the provision of additional Council schools on the one hand, and the subsidizing of non-municipal institutions on the other; the programme for the former to be modified and adjusted in the light of the success or otherwise of the latter.

In the application of this policy to the education of Chinese children the Board recommends:—

(a) That between 1931 and 1938 inclusive, two new mixed primary schools for Chinese, accommodating 600 pupils in each, be constructed each year. The Council has already sanctioned the erection of two such schools during 1931, namely, the Western District Primary School, Wayside Road, (These schools are now functioning in temporary premises). The northern District Primary School, Elgin Road, is already accommodated in an adequate permanent building, so that, if the above programme is carried out, by the end of 1938 there will be 17 primary schools in all.

(b) That at the end of 1924 the remaining and uncompleted portion of the programme should be subject to reconsideration in the light of the number of non-municipal schools then in receipt of grants from Municipal Funds.

(c) That the first secondary school for Chinese girls, recommended by the Board on October 8, 1930, and a second school of the same type not later than 1934. It is further recommended that the site now occupied by the Public School for Girls, Boone Road, be earmarked for this latter provision.

(d) That as the scheme of primary education develops the four existing public schools for Chinese, which now provide elementary as well as secondary education, should gradually assume a more definite secondary character analogous to the middle school system adopted by the Chinese Government; that at least one of these schools should have a distinctly technical and vocational bias; and that the relationship between the primary and secondary schools be so adjusted that the pupils would be encouraged to go on from the lower to the higher grades.

Dr. Wang Clarifies Extrality Issue Urges Action

The following address on extrality was delivered February 12 by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of a dinner given by him to about 150 Shanghai newspapermen at the Majestic Hotel.

On December 28 1929, the National Government of the Republic of China issued a mandate declaring that the actual process of re-establishing Chinese sovereignty by the abolition of extraterritoriality began on January 1, 1930. As I had occasion to elaborate in a statement issued two days later, the issuance of such mandate was merely a step towards removing the cause of constant conflict and at the same time promoting the relations between Chinese and foreigners. The Chinese Government, relying on the sympathy already shown and assurances given by the Powers concerned, believes that there is no difference of opinion between China and these Powers regarding the principle involved, and it has always held itself ready to consider and discuss within a reasonable time any representations made with reference to the plan to be adopted for the application of this principle. Since then over thirteen months have elapsed, and it is a matter for sincere regret that the desired solution remains yet to be consummated.

Extraterritoriality in China is a legacy of the old regime, which has not only ceased to be adaptable to present-day conditions but also hindered the free development of China's judicial and administrative machinery. The inherent defects and incompatibilities of the system of consular jurisdiction have been clearly pointed out by the Chinese Government on various occasions and as freely admitted by Western jurists and publicists in their official utterances as well as academic discussions.

Nearly thirty years ago a number of powers agreed to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges in China when they were satisfied that "the state of Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warranted" them in so doing. It cannot be denied that China has made most encouraging progress in the path of legal reform and that every effort has been exerted by the National Government to ensure real success in this direction. The most important codes and laws, including the civil code, the criminal code, laws governing civil and criminal procedure, land laws, commercial laws, etc., of a most progressive nature, have therefore been promulgated, while courts and prisons along modern lines have been established throughout the Republic. And, in keeping with the size of the country, additional courts and prisons are being organized and erected wherever required.

Human nature being what it is, it can only be a matter of individual opinion as to whether "the state of Chinese laws" and "the arrangements for their administration" have or have not attained the standard to which China is expected to conform, and opinions in such cases seem to be dictated by considerations of self-interest. It is manifestly unfair to permit one and the same party to be the complainant and the judge at the same time. The method employed in the report submitted, in 1926, by the International Commission created by the Washington Conference to investigate into the working of extraterritoriality in China is, consequently, not unlike that of a man who first presents his case and then proceeds to pass judgment thereon.

The Standard which China Is to Attain

The important fact seems to be overlooked that the abolition of extraterritoriality is today neither so radical nor so revolutionary an innovation as it may at first appear to be. Of the twenty-five nations now possessing treaty relations with this country, ten are without extraterritorial rights, six have agreed to relinquish them under certain conditions, the treaties of three have expired, and there are only six whose treaties have but a few years to run. In other words, the nationals of almost one-half of the treaty Powers are already amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts, while another one-fourth have pledged their readiness to submit their nationals to the same jurisdiction. The doing away of the anachronism of consular jurisdiction is a departure to the nationals of merely the six remaining Powers.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that China is today the only country which is still bound by the system of extraterritoriality. Since all other nations once similary situated have reestablished their jurisdictional sovereignty, the Chinese Government and people would not be true to themselves if they did not endeavour their utmost to see extraterritoriality abolished within the earliest possible date.

The above-quoted treaty provision that the Powers concerned were prepared to relinquish their extraterritorial privilege when they were satisfied that "the state of Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warranted" them in so doing, appears to have been construed by the interested Powers in a way calculated to ensure the prolongation instead of the cessation of the extraterritorial regime. It is earnestly hoped that the present negotiations will, within the immediate future, eventuate in the fixing of a definite date for the formal termination of extraterritoriality in this country. The Chinese Government and people are fully resolved to exert their maximum efforts to attain this end, and any further delay will only intensify their determination to see it consummated. I sincerely trust that China will not be forced to adopt any measure to obtain her objective other than that of friendly negotiations.

Dr. C. T. Wang Denounces Secret Diplomacy

Speaking at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking Feb. 9. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, descussed the old type of diplomacy of deceit and intrigue, particularly exemplified by diplomats of the type of Prince Metternich. While the diplomacy of these modern days was an improvement upon the bad, old method he said it was still tortuous and doublefaced in many cases and far from being completely open and above board. The National Government had adopted, in pursuance of the late Leader's teachings, and to which it had consistently adhered, a policy of open straightforward dealing, without prejudice to the interest of any friendly state.

Keener Competition in Chinese Leather Market

(By J. Schnitzer, in Commerce Reports for Nov. 10)

Prior to the war, and in the immediate postwar years, American tanners met with but little active competition from other foreign producers on the Chinese markets. Their leathers almost controlled this market, and accounted for more than 85 per cent of the finished leathers imported. Consistent increases in the consumption of leather resulted in the expansion of American sales with the passing years. In the past five years the United States exports of this commodity to China had an average annual value of more than $1,000,000. This large volume of trade attracted competition, and was responsible for the increased activities of other foreign producers. European tanners became especially active, and were successful in increasing their sales.

How European Tanners Introduced Their Products

Before beginning their operations in this territory, the European tanners made complete surveys of existing conditions—particularly in regard to the requirements of the market. Then, in order to introduce their merchandise properly, they lowered their quotations, but advised their customers that these were introductory offers and that prices would be higher when the leathers enjoyed a wider demand. The extra cost of lowering prices was charged to advertising by the producers, and in most instances proved a very satisfactory method of introducing the leathers. German and French tanners were specially successful in expanding their sales to this market in late years.

Growing Competition from Domestic Sources

Prior to 1913 negligible amounts of quality leathers were produced in this area, as most of the production was confined to establishments using little, if any, mechanical equipment. With the regular growth in the demand for leathers in the past 15 years, a growing interest was shown in the local tanning industry, and resulted in the establishment of a few modern tanneries in various parts of China. These tanneries had available a good supply of cheap labor and essential raw materials, but lacked the necessary technical experience. In order to offset this disadvantage, some of these establishments employed foreign technical aid, and were thus able to increase and improve their output. Chinese leather production is still largely confined to sole leather, in which there has been a noticeable improvement in quality during recent years. Local tanners are now in a good position to compete with the cheaper qualities of foreign leathers, and have been offering severe competition on the domestic markets. Because of exchange conditions during 1929, the Chinese producers were at an advantage, and reported a very profitable year. Increased competition is expected in the near future from these producers, but this should not deter the American tanners, as there will continue to be a fair demand for their sole leather. Australian sole leather producers are also active in the various Chinese markets, and offer considerable competition to the leathers produced in the United States.

Increasing Demand for Upper Leathers

The consumption of virtually all types of upper leathers in this territory has grown regularly during the past 10 years, and present indications are that the demand will continue to expand. Imports of uppers now comprise a larger percentage of the total leather imports into China than ever before. In former years practically all of the upper leather used in this area was consumed in the manufacture of men's footwear. At present a very large part of the total upper leather consumption is being used in women's shoes, and there is a growing demand by the younger women of China for shoes of foreign style with leather uppers. Colored uppers are in greatest demand for women's shoes, but for men's footwear blacks seem to be preferred, although considerable amounts of tan are also used. Since the growth of the upper leather consumption, other foreign producers beside the Americans have become active in China, and these have been obtaining a very important share of the trade. German and French tanners are particularly active and sell important amounts of black calf leather in this territory. American producers supply the largest proportion of the patent, colored calf, goat, and kid leathers imported into China. Owing to the increased sales by the European producers, it is

(Continued on page 433)

Mukden Starts Motor-Truck Assembling Plant

(By M. S. Myers, in Commerce Reports, Dec. 20)

The question of producing motor trucks in the plant of the Liaoning Trench Motor Works at Mukden, China, began to be discussed in 1928. Correspondence with manufacturers of component parts in the United States was invited and met with a very encouraging reception. An American expert was engaged about a year ago to design a truck to meet the peculiar conditions of the market, particularly those relating to poor roads, overloading, and poor driving, which are most common. Plans were made for carrying out these projects, and an organization was formed during the current year called "The Industrial Works Associated with the Liaoning Trench Mortar Arsenal." Besides manufacturing trucks and heating equipment, the works will operate a modern tannery. Operations thus far have been experimental in nature.

Organization, Ownership, and Capital

As its name implies, the Industrial Works is associated with the Liaoning Trench Mortar Arsenal as a separate unit. It is being developed within the confines of the arsenal property, but with funds specially allotted for the purpose by the Army. The works are divided into four sections for purposes of administration and three shops for manufacture. The gun shop, with its equipment, will be devoted to the manufacture of trucks.

The works are owned and controlled by the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the Northeastern Frontier Defence Forces, Mukden, and are managed by the director general of the Trench Mortar Arsenal. Its capital, provided by the Headquarters, has been provisionally fixed at silver $750,000, or about U. S. $270,000 on the basis of approved estimates at the then prevailing rates of exchange ($0.36 for the Yuan dollar). For practical purposes the capital has roughly been allocated in the proportion of two-thirds for the automotive unit and one-third for the heating equipment and leather units. About silver $100,000 ($36,000 United States currency) of the capital have been invested in buildings. Additional capital has been promised when required.

Plant Equipment and Personnel

As stated above, the works will be operated separately from the Trench Mortar Arsenal. Under the regulations governing the industry, it has been provided that the land, equipment, and other facilities of the arsenal may be used by the works when not required for military purposes, subject to the payment of suitable compensation therefor. For equipment and labor required intermittently, charges have been worked out on a per-hour basis which, it is understood, are payable at the end of the year. In this way the initial investment has been reduced to a minimum, and a great saving in overhead expenses, most of which are carried by the arsenal, will be effected. A considerable amount of machine-shop equipment (the property of the Army), such as lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines, presses, drilling machines, etc., was available for use in the works. Purchases of new equipment have been confined so far to about U. S. $35,000 worth of American products for the automotive unit.

The personnel of these plants is being gradually selected. Among the principal superintendents in the automotive factory are two Chinese who have had considerable experience in automotive factories abroad, one in an automobile plant in the United States and the other nine years in the Renault factory in France. The chief of the important sales section is a returned American student.

Truck-Production Program

A production program, based on a working year of 11 months in harmony with that of the arsenal, has been prepared. It provides for a monthly output of 5 "Model 100" trucks having a rated load on the tires of 10,000 pounds, and 10 "Model 75" trucks having a load of 7,500 pounds on the tires, or a total of 165 vehicles a year. The specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers (American) are to be followed throughout. The trucks will be known under the name "Fengtien," formerly the name of this city.

These trucks are of the heavy-duty type and will be in the high-price class, the lighter one corresponding to American trucks selling in the $3,000 class (United States currency). Their special features will be unusual strength and large clearance, in order to meet the peculiar road conditions mentioned above. They have been designed primarily for rough country traffic; the majority will probably be used as busses.

Present Status of Industry

The great bulk of the component parts of the trucks will be purchased in the United States; the others will be made at the works. The policy is to increase the number of parts made locally. At the outset, steel wheels, radiators, frame cross members, frame brackets, etc., will be made in the factory; after the first 45 trucks, the front axles will be locally made. There is no intention to make engines, tires, steering gears, metal sheets, electrical equipment, and other parts of a highly specialized nature, or to require expensive equipment.

The first lot of orders for component parts from the United States was placed at the end of August. They comprised engines, transmissions, rear axles, tires, steering gears, front axles (for 45 trucks), pressed rails for frame sides, angle iron, forging billets, screw-stock steel, all electrical equipment, "auto" sheets for hoods, etc. As soon as this material is received the second order is to be sent.

The factory has been turning out steel wheels, but the equipment for making the radiator cores, cellular type, ordered from the United States, has not yet been received. It is not expected that trucks will be in production before the middle of 1931.

Competition with Imported Trucks

The trucks imported so far belong to the low-price and medium-price classes; consequently, it is not thought that the introduction of this high-price truck will have much effect on the market for imported trucks. In the natural course of events the development of a limited market for a high-price truck may be expected; although the market for the imported vehicle may be reduced at the outset by the appearance of the local make, it may on the other hand stimulate the demand for better-quality trucks and eventually lead to increased business in that line. The use of trucks in this territory is still in its infancy, and for its extension considerable "spade" work is necessary. Owing to favorable natural conditions and the rapid development of the country, the prospects for the motor-truck trade are bright.

In this connection it may be added that the number of trucks forwarded from Dairen into the interior by rail increased from 251 in 1928 to 736 in 1929, in spite of the very unfavorable business conditions that prevailed during the latter half of that year. As a result of the world-wide trade depression and the low value of silver, this trade has fallen off considerably during the current year. The American share of the truck trade is about 98 per cent.

Royal Asiatic Society Seeks Additional Funds for New Building

The building fund committee of the Royal Asiatic Society in Shanghai in a recent circular stated that the campaign launched some months ago has resulted in a sum of only about Tls. 75,000 being obtained, whereas owing to the heavy drop in exchange, the increased duties and increase in cost generally, the minimun required is now Tls. 125,000. The Committee says it hopes raise a much larger sum so as to provide a better building and to cover the increased cost of running the new building when erected. A. S. Henchman, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, is receiving contibutions.

General Butler May Apply for Year's Leave of Absence

Recent intimations from Washington were to the effect that Maj. General Smedley Darlington Butler, who came into prominence recently because of the Mussolini incident, is soon to ask the Navy Department to grant him one year's leave of absence. During his absence from active duty, according to the reports, General Butler will make a lecture tour of the United States. Possibly he will go abroad. At the end of a year, it is stated, General Butler will retire.

An Educational Experiment in Internationalism—The League of Nations

BY J. D. MONRO

News reports from Europe have it that Mr. H. G. Wells is advocating the abolition of the League of Nations, in order that men's minds may be freed to conceive some wider system of world thought. The opportunity is a good one for reviewing the basic aims of the League and seeing how much of those aims it has and has not attained.

In passing to consideration of this main subject, however, it is interesting to consider for a moment Mr. Wells' position. Everyone knows that Mr. Wells advocates, on the positive side, the use of a single, unified "World History" text-book throughout the schools of the world. This seems to indicate that Mr. Wells has been led astray, by his training in the exact sciences, into thinking that human nature the world over is an exactly calculable quality, and that when it has been exactly calculated in one part of the world, then it has been calculated for the whole world,—and the objective facts of human history into the bargain. But we have to admit that, in spite of the great popularity of Mr. Wells' "Outline of World History" (which is, perhaps, the book which he would like to see used as a world text-book), it might just as well have been entitled "An Englishman Looks at the World: Volume II". It is doubtful whether dwellers in China and Peru, for example, will ever be able to swallow any world-history written by an Anglo-Saxon.

The fact is, Mr. Wells is a prophet, and is looking at the day after to-morrow. It is a fascinating vision,—but it is not practical politics, it is not statesmanship. The League of Nations, on the contrary, is looking at, and working for, to-morrow. And it, even it, is a long way ahead of its time. As we shall see, it is still, and realizes it is, too much a body of experts.

1919: America Avoids the League

In a recent discussion about the League of Nations, under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association at one of its regular Saturday Luncheons in the Hotel Astor here in New York City, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States in the last Presidential election, said that the United States' abstention from joining the League in 1919 had been the salvation of that organization, because it was the refusal of another great Power, controlled at that time by the most reactionary of governing elements, to strengthen the hands of a body of allied nations who were guided at the time almost solely by rapacious motives. Dr. Alfred Zimmern*, head of the School of International Studies at Geneva, expresses exactly the same sentiments. He says that by 1920 it had become, as they though at that time, all too clear to the League enthusiasts that the idea of a unified world policy, as envisaged by President Wilson in 1914 and to be attained through the League, was a mirage that had faded below the horizon. America's obstinacy had definitely prevented the League's dealing with big matters. Nothing was left to it but dull, seemingly unimportant details.

The League's New Plan of Campaign

The most important decision ever taken by the League was early in 1920, when it made up its mind not to despair but deliberately to concentrate on these dull matters, aiming therein at the development of *a corporate consciousness on non-contentious questions.* It was the thin end of the wedge. On the political side there were matters comparatively small, such as the Saar and Danzig. Even less interesting, there was Health—the elimination of plague, regulation of quarantine requirements, etc.

A committee was appointed of representatives from all the different countries interested. This in itself was an important decision, a tremendous development. Here was not a handing over of the problems to a civil service or to any government department or ministry. Here was no development of a new bureaucracy. Nor has any such bureaucracy grown up in the management of the League. What is even more significant is that it *has* created the corporate sense for which it was striving, and has done so without allowing any body of international Janissaries to spring up who would in the end make such a nuisance of themselves that they would have to be forcibly dissolved. The League is not patterned, for example, on the international civil service of the Congo Free State, which died a natural death.

How, then, has the League created its corporate-spirit? In the first place, by getting together committees of people who were temperamentally inclined to cooperate. This is the most interesting thing the League has done educationally. These committees are composed of three sets of people:—

(1) Experts who could from the first meet and understand each other on the common ground of their common "shop":—

By contrast with the pre-War system, there were no diplomats or Foreign Office representatives as such included on these committees. The personalities of that pre-War regime had, perforce, been unable to be specialists. Foreign Offices had had to deal with too great a variety of problems, from the fixing of political boundaries to the exchange of valuable manuscripts between the savants of one nation and another. What the League did was to short-circuit the Foreign Offices and get hold of specialists directly, e.g. specialists in health who might also happen to be civil servants. These people, though they were not Machiavellian schemers like the old diplomats, were too often over-habituated to the manner of the Roman centurion: "Do this!—and he doeth it." Here on the League committees, however, they were compelled to be, not commanders but negotiators. And then they found that people of other nationalities were nice people too. The result was, Confidence. This has developed to a remarkable degree. Who would think that in that most heterogeneous of bodies, the Assembly of the League of Nations, you could build up any common spirit at all? But the facts are, that, at the Assembly, the various delegates are accompanied by "Foreign-Office" lawyers (the people who draft treaties, etc.), and that, ever since 1920, these legal experts have been meeting together regularly and getting tremendous fun out of arguing on their specialities. This is only typical of many such bodies of League experts.

Non-official Delegates

(2) The second type of League committee member is one totally unknown to pre-War diplomacy, namely, representatives of unofficial organizations, like Rotary Clubs and Y.M.C.A., on one side, and banks and Chambers of Commerce on the other side. The Bank of England has no place in the constitution of England, but that is no reason why it should not have a place on the committees of the League. The method is interesting, the substance to be discussed often most uninteresting.

(3) Finally, private persons, sometimes backed by governments, sometimes picked by the League,—e.g. Owen D. Young. These are men who have, on the one hand, great knowledge of their subject in all its ramifications, and, on the other, complete detachment. An immense variety of talent is brought in from every side of the community. The opportunity is unparalleled for the development of a real international political consciousness. In addition, there is the interesting additional result that within the separate nations the process of democratization is stimulated: men who in their own countries would never be seen with each other are found sitting side by side round the same Committee table.

Disarmament

This, then, is why the League is not excited about the slowness of disarmament. Desire to abolish plague, drugs, etc., is almost universal. But when you come to a problem like armaments, there is no common objective. It is true that armaments have been specifically declared by all countries except the United States (about whose intentions no one knows anything) to be henceforth either (1) for defense, or (2) for the enforcement of national obligations. That is what the Covenant of the League of Nations lays down. But as it has worked out so far, Denmark is the only country which has fully entered into the spirit of this declaration. Armaments, they have said, should be regarded as a form of insurance,

*Note: This article is largely based on a talk delivered by Dr. Zimmern at Teachers College on March 18th.

of which the premium should be as low possible. Having in mind the above two declared objectives for armaments, they realized, in regard to the first, that any army or navy or air force they might develop would be insufficient to protect them against an aggressive neighbor, and, in regard to the second, that it was for the League, not them, to decide. So they asked the League what was the smallest figure in armaments with which they would be able to fulfil, when called upon, their international obligations. The League replied that they could go ahead and reduce to any extent they liked. Which is what they are doing.

The Working of the Committees

Some of the Committees have been good. some bad. The first essential for their success is always high professional skill in their members. The second is, that they should be given a perfectly definite job to do, e.g. the reconstruction of Austria. The staggering task which this meant was handed over in 1922 to the Financial Committee and the Committee of Banks. The specialists on these comittees sat down and framed a scheme which none of them would have had the temerity to frame in their own countries. Exactly the same may be said of the Dawes Committe and the Young Committe. You have here the development of a new kind of psychology. Those committees, on the other hand, which have been given only vague instructions have become worse than the most useless of academic discussion groups. The lack of a common objective has prevented them from spontaneously generating that *confidence* which has been the outstanding characteristic of the successful committees, and which we are coming to see is absolutely indispensable in international relations. Demand for this type of confidence is neither more nor less than demand for the truest type of moral character in the participants on both sides,—moral character which is even more necessary than intelligence. What is more, in the work of the League, there has been continual scope for that kind of unselfishness which gives the credit to other people. The wheels of the international machine are greased by this giving of the little pleasures of the limelight to those who need that encouragement.

Further Tasks Ahead

The League is now pressing into the more difficult subject of tariffs,—not by setting out to frame any new tariff schedule, but by the modest introductory method of compiling a dictionary of existing tariffs.

But the most difficult task of all, the fundamental task, is that of education, of educating the world. So far, the League has picked out for its own immediate purposes just those comparatively few large-scale minds which it needed. Now the task is to educate the majority of the world into large-mindedness. We have to prevent the world being "made safe" for experts.

It is by its Committee on Intellectual Cooperation that the League is trying to do this. On that committee sit such world-renowned people as Einstein, Gilbert Murray, Madame Curie, Alfred Zimmern. There is something tremendously hopeful in this development, something reminiscent of those Mediaeval days when civilization was not split up into all these bitterly warring national cultures. But there is a long and rude path to be trod before the many existing obstacles of existing national institutions can be overcome. There are all the elaborate compulsory systems of primary education, and then, at the other extremity, the Universities, which are in their very essence nationalistic now, just because they are turning out those who are going to be leaders not, as in Mediaeval days, of Christendom, but of national states. The problem now is how to counteract this. It is made even more difficult to counteract by this further fact, that national systems of eduction are always a generation behind the times, notably in (1) the text-books, and (2) the minds of the teachers who got their training so long, long ago. We cannot command the teachers of the world to open their minds at one stroke. All we have done so far is to realize the problem. The results we desire can only be attained by developing all kinds of international mechanics, e.g. the International Institute of Teachers College at New York, where those who come from foreign countries are not being de-nationalized (unless they are weak-minded to start with), but are having new windows given them through which to look.

There is another bit of machinery which has been constructed in the field of education, namely, the organization between institutions which are scientifically studying contemporary history, such as the Hochshule fur Politik in Germany, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and a number of other equally important bodies. This is the begining of the first systematic attempt to apply to contemporary history the scientific methods which have been applied to the natural sciences.

The committee for Intellectual Cooperation hopes in a year or two to undertake further researches into subjects of tremendous importance such as the economic causes of war. Just at the moment the most interesting work they have in hand is the compilation of a "Dictionary of Political Terms".

From the point of view of teachers, the next question to be asked is, how to bring history teachers into touch with these masters of up-to-date research. The link should certainly be made.

We can wait twenty, thirty, fifty years for the other countries of the world to develop the same enlightened point of view about armaments as that of the Danes, if only this regular system of international cooperation is going steadily forward.

New York, Jan. 1, 1931.

"Livelihood" Conference to be Held in Shanghai Next Week

A Conference on the People's Livelihood will take place in Shanghai from February 22 to 28 inclusive. This conference is being called under the auspices of the National Christian Council. Businessmen, Government officials, social workers and students of economic affairs from all parts of China are expected to participate.

Warren Thompson will speak upon "Improvement of Standards of Living upon Present Money Incomes." Dr. H. D. Feng of the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research, has contributed a study of "Industrialization and Labor in Hopei." J. B. Taylor has written on the subject of "A Policy for Small Scale Industry in China."

Asia Realty Co. Owns Properties Valued at Over $14,000,000

The Asia Realty Co., Shanghai, has issued two brochures, showing the healthy state of the Company's operations. One brochure contains the report of the directors to the shareholders covering the business for 1930. The total value of the company's properties, according to the balance sheet is given at $13,489,196,84, but in the accompanying balance sheet appears a footnote which shows the market value of the property as appraised by N. L. Sparke, manager of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. to be $14,778,738,78—an increase over the book value of $1,289,541,94. The business of the Company is constantly increasing. The gross income for 1930 was $1,098,592.69; the net income was $387,769,12. After paying 9 per cent for the year and providing $17,502.07 in connection with preferred shares, a balance of $227,371.60 was carried forward.

Chinese Oppose Proposed Japanese Railway Conference

The Foreign Affairs Association at Mukden recently sent a petition to Chang Hsueh-liang urging that the Japanese proposal to open negotiations relative to various Railways in Manchuria and Mongolia be rejected. The Marshal replied that he would give due consideration to the views of the people and the instructions of the Central Authorities regarding the matter. Recommendations from various quarters would also be welcome, he added.

Henry Ford to Subsidize Japanese Film on Mongolia

Mr. Ishidzuka, the Director General of the Japan-Mongolia Trade Assocciation, recently sent the English version of his report on the natural resources of Mongolia to Henry Ford and as a result the latter is willing to place Yen 800,000 at Mr. Ishidzuka's disposal for the purpose of producing cinema pictures of Mongolia. Mr. Ishidzuka announces that he will proceed to Mongolia some time during June this year, taking with him about 100 Japanese actors and actresses.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. VI

PHONETICS

D

FINAL SOUNDS

In your last lesson you were given a list of phonetic symbols used to represent the initial sounds. In this lesson we will give you a partial list of symbols used to represent the final sounds.

The final sounds will be more difficult to acquire than the initial sounds. Those having exact English equivalents are readily mastered. The others will require careful study.

FINALS

1. i as the ea in East
2. y as the German Ü
3. e as the a in gate
4. Ë as the e in get
5. ɔ: as the a in all
6. o as the o in pole
7. u as the oo in fool
8. a as the a in father
9. ai as the personal pronoun I
10. n as the n in noon
11. *n* as the ng in in sing
12. ie as the ea in yea
13. iɔ: as the yaw in yawn
14. iu as the you
15. in as the in in pin
16. *in* as the ing in sing
17. ër as the er in her
18. en as the ane in pane
19. Ën as the en in ten
20. ën as nasal ending

In the succeeding lesson further phonetic symbols for the final sounds will be given.

Character No. 26 (在4)
At, In, On, To Be, To Exist
To Be Present, To Be Alive, To Dwell
Pronounce TzaI

This character might be well divided into two parts—才 and 土 The first 才 mining ability and the second 土 the earth. Hence any on earth who exerts his ability may be said to be alive, among the living, etc.

Character No. 27 (裏3)
Inside, the lining, inner, interior
Pronounced li

The radical 衣 is used in practically all characters that refer to clothing or garments. It will be found in three different positions on the left side of a character, at the top, or cut into two with the phonetic between as in this character. The upper part 亠, the phonetic 里 and the lower part 衣.

Character No. 28 (外4)
Outside, foreign, without, to exclude
Pronounced uaI

This character is composed of 夕 and 卜. 夕 representing the moon not fully visible, hence its meaning evening. 卜 to divine, it represents the spit that was used when roasting the tortoise. The tortoise was used in divination. As the shell was heated it would crack and the cracks would determine the results. The roasting would take place at night, while the divination took place in the morning or at least before the evening. If no divination had been made before sunset, it was without the realms of rites, hence the meaning of the character, outside.

Character No. 29 (中1)
The center, middle, among, in.
Prononnced tzɔ:n

Composed of 口 an enclosure, and 丨 a vertical stroke. The vertical stroke represents an arrow that has pierced the center of the enclosed space. China as many other powers has considered itself to be the cente of the universe.—the hub around which the world moves. Perhaps this is why 中 is used for China.

Character No. 30 (國5)
A country, kingdom, nation, a state.
Pronounced kuë

The enclosure 口 well defined as an estate with its proper landmarks, etc.; its more extended meaning would refer to a state, or nation. The inner character 或 represents a post, important centre that the landlord defends with his armed men. This character 國 is therefore used in then ames of all countries.

Vocabulary List

37.	這裏	— tzë li	—	here
38.	那裏	— nɔ: li	—	there
39.	在這裏	— tzaI tzë li	—	here, in this place
40.	在那裏	— tzaI nɔ: li	—	there, in that place
41.	外國	— uaI kuë	—	a foreign country
42.	外國人	— uaI kuë *rën*	—	a foreigner
43.	中國	— tzɔ:n kuë	—	China
44.	中國外	— *tzɔ:n* kuë *rën*	—	a Chinese

Sentence Work

51.	我是外國人	—	I am a foreigner
52.	你是中國人	—	You are a Chinese
53.	在這裏有錢	—	Over here is money
54.	在那裏有書	—	Over there are books
55.	外國的東西	—	Foreign things
56.	中國的東西	—	Chinese things
57.	這是中國	—	This is China
58.	這不是外國	—	This is a not a foreign country.
59.	在那裏有沒有	—	Is it there?
60.	在這裏沒有	—	It is not here.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

National Government's New Press Law

(The following is the text of the new law promulgated last December, which pertains to the publication of newspapers, magazines or other periodicals in the Chinese Republic).

Chapter I—General Provisions

Article 1.—The word "publication" referred to in this law denotes books, articles, pictures and drawings printed with mechanical and scientific means for sale and distribution.

Article 2.—Publications are divided into the three following kinds.

(a) Newspapers, denoting publications under specific names continuously published, daily, or at intervals of less than six days.
(b) Magazines, denoting publications under specific names continuously published weekly or at intervals of less than six months.
(c) Books or other publications, denoting publications not enumerated in above two sections.

Article 3.—The word "publisher" referred to in this law denotes persons who manage and control the sale and distribution of publications.

Article 4.—The word "author" referred to in this law denotes persons who write articles, or who make the drawings or who make pictures: Recorders who take down speeches for publication or supply the same to others for publication are considered authors. But speakers who give consent to publication of the speeches shall also assume the responsibility of an author.

Compilers of articles are considered authors but the original authors who gave special consent to the compilation shall also assume the responsibility of an author.

Translators of articles are considered as authors.

Representatives of schools, companies, institutions or organizations are considered authors of publications published by schools, companies or under names of other institutions or organizations

Article 5.—The word "editor" referred to in this law denotes persons who manage and edit newspapers and magazines.

Article 6.—In case of publications issued by government organs two copies of such publications shall be sent to the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang headquarters, and the Ministry of the Interior.

Chapter II—Newspapers and Magazines

Article 7.—Publishers of newspapers or magazines must in 15 days before the date of the first publication apply in written petitions, containing the following items, to the Ministry of Interior for registration through the provincial government or through the city government directly under control of the Executive Yuan:

(a) Name of the newspapers or magazine.
(b) If article pertaining to party principles or party affairs or political events are published.
(c) Interval of publications.
(d) Date of first publication.
(e) Name of the printing and publishing offices and their locations.
(f) Names, ages, and addresses of the publisher and editor. Where special editors are maintained for the various sections or editions, names and addresses of such editors also shall be included.

Newspapers or magazines published before the enforcement of this law shall within two months of its enforcement apply for the above registration.

Newspapers or magazines which publish articles pertaining to party principles or party affairs shall also apply for registration in the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang headquarters through provincial party headquarters or equivalent headquarters.

Article 8.—If any changes be made to the items registered in the above registration, applications shall be made within seven days after the changes for registration.

Article 9.—No fees shall be charged for the above two articles of registration.

Article 10.—The following persons are not allowed to be publishers or editors of newspapers or magazines:

(a) Those who have no addresses in the country.
(b) Those who are of restricted ability.
(c) Those who are serving prison or detention terms of more than one month.
(d) Those who have not yet recovered their deprived civil rights.

Article 11.—The original publishers of newspapers or magazines which stop publication must apply for registration or for cancellation of the original registration.

Publications are considered cancelled when newspapers or magazines fail to appear on expiration of the affixed date for first issuance after two months or four months respectively.

Article 12.—Newspapers or magazines must record the names of publishers and editors, date of publications and names and location of the publishing and printing offices.

Article 13.—Newspapers or magazines shall on time of publication send two copies of the same to the Ministry of Interior, one copy to the provincial government or city government having jurisdiction over the location where the publications are being published, and one copy to the procurate of the location where the publications are being published.

Newspapers or magazines publishing articles pertaining to party principles, or party affairs, shall also send a copy to the provincial party headquarters or equivalent party headquarters and a copy to the publicity department of Central Kuomintang headquarters.

Article 14.—If applications were made by persons involved or persons directly concerned for correction or for answering the articles appearing in newspapers or magazines, such corrections or answers shall be published in full within three days of the receipt of the application, in cases of a daily newspaper. In cases of other magazines, such applications shall be published in the next issue following receipt of such applications.

The sizes of the spaces and types of such corrections or answers shall be in proportion to the original article.

Chapter III—Books and Others Publications

Article 15.—Publishers shall at the time of publication of books or other publications, send two copies to the Ministry of Interior. The same applies to the revised editions.

In case the above publications contain articles pertaining to party principles and party affairs, a copy shall be sent to the publicity department of Central Kuomintang headquarters.

Article 16.—Names and addresses of publishers, date of publication, location and name of publishing and printing offices shall be recorded on the last page of the publications.

Article 17.—The preceding two articles do not apply to notifications, regulations, reports, catalogues, handbills, advertisements, programmes, statistics, certificates, tickets, and photographs.

Article 18.—No handbills or slogans pertaining to political affairs shall be printed or published without the approval of the constabulary organs having jurisdiction.

Chapter IV—Limitation of Items for Publication

Article 19.—Publications shall not publish the following:

(a) Articles attacking Kuomintang or Three Peoples Principles.
(b) Articles attempting to subvert the National Government and prejudicial to the interest of the Republic of China.
(c) Articles endangering the public peace and order.
(d) Articles prejudicial to good morals.

Article 20.—Publications shall not publish proceedings of litigations which are closed to the public.

Article 21.—In war, or unrest or in other times deemed fit, the publications shall obey the orders of the National Government to stop publishing articles relating to military and diplomatic affairs.

Chapter V—Administrative Actions

Article 22.—Local provincial government or city government may stop publication of newspapers or magazines if such newspapers or magazines are published before applying for registration, according to Articles 7 or 8, or for entering incorrect statements during the registrations.

Article 23.—The Ministry of the Interior may prohibit the sale and distribution of publications which the Ministry considers having published articles listed under Article 19, or violated provisions of Article 20. It also may order seizure of such publications in cases where it deems fit.

Such publications may be returned on application by the publishers after avoiding such offences.

The Ministry of the Interior may issue corrections and warnings should the offences under Section I be considered slight.

Article 24.—The Ministry of Interior may ban from importation newspapers of magazines published outside this country.

The local provincial government or the city government may order the seizure of newspapers or magazines banned from importation under the preceding section.

Article 25.—The local provincial government or the city government may order seizure of newspapers or magazines which continue publication after violating Section 1 or Article 41.

Article 26.—The original impressions of the seized books may also be seized in cases where it is deemed fit.

Provisions under Section 2 of Article 23 may be applied to the seized original impressions.

Chapter VI—Scale of Punishment

Article 27.—A punishment of a fine of not more than 200 yuan may be imposed upon newspapers or magazines which are published before applying for registrations, under Articles 7 or 8.

Article 28.—Persons listed under Article 10, who publish or edit newspapers or magazines shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 yuan.

Article 29.—Publishers who violated provisions of Section 1 of Article 11 shall be punished with a fine of not more than 100 yuan.

Article 30.—Publishers of publications which failed to have statements provided under Article 12 or 16, or incorrect statements, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 yuan.

Article 31.—Publishers violating provisions of Article 31 and failing in sending newspapers or magazines, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 100 yuan.

Article 32.—Editors violating provisions of Article 14 shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 yuan.

Article 33.—Publishers violating provisions of Article 15 and failing to send books or other publications shall be punished with a fine of not more than 100 yuan.

Article 34.—Printers or publishers violating provisions of Article 13 shall be punished with a fine of not more than 100 yuan.

Article 35.—Publishers, editors, authors and printers who violated provisions of Article 19 shall be punished with imprisoment of less than one year, or detention and a fine of not more than 1,000 yuan. If other laws provide heavier punishment, such provisions will be applied.

Article 36.—Publishers, editors, authors, and printers who violated provisions of Article 21 shall be punished with imprisoment of les than one year, or detention, or a fine of not more than 1,000 yuan.

Article 37.—In cases of newspapers or magazines, only the authors who signed their names to the articles are held liable for punishment under Article 35. The same applies to Article 36.

Article 38.—Persons who publish newspapers or magazines of which publjcation has been ordered stopped, according to Article 22, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 200 yuan.

Article 39.—Publishers who violated the provisions of Article 23 shall be punished with imprisonment of less than one year or detention or a fine of less than 1,000 yuan. Persons who knowingly sell or distribute such publications shall be punished with imprisonment of less than six months, or detention and a fine of less than 500 yuan. Those who violate provisions of Section 1 of Article 24, and those who knowingly import or sell or distribute such publicatins shall be punished according to the above Section.

Article 40.—Persons obstructing the execution of orders for seizure according to section 1 of Article 23, Section 2 of Article 24 or Article 25 or Article 26, shall be punished with imprisonment of less than six months or detention and a fine of less than 500 yuan.

Article 41.—Newspapers or magazines may be suspended from publication if their offences are considered too serious for the punishment provided under Article 35.

Publishers violating provisions of the preceding section shall be punished with imprisonment of less than one year or detention and a fine of less than 1,000 yuan. Those who knowingly sell or distribute such newspapers or magazines shall be punished with an imprisonment of less than six months or detention and a fine of less than 500 yuan.

Article 42.—The provisions of recidive and concurrence of offences of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China are not applicable in this law.

Article 43.—The offences under this law are limited to one year, on expiration of which such offences are barred from proscription.

Offences under Articles 35 or 36, proscription starts on date of publication.

Article 44.—This law goes into force on date of promulgation.

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The Modern Spirit Animates Japan

(By Charles K. Moser in Commerce Reports, Dec. 8, 1930)

One's first sight of Japan is of white-capped Fujiyama reared above the clouds, and, stretched upon the plain below, the city of Yokohama rising from its ashes. The earthquake of 1923 laid flat all but 25 buildings in Yokohama, and these were ravished by fire. To-day, in their place, arise many steel-and-concrete structures, almost to the dignity of skyscrapers. Some of them are 8 or 10 stories high and over. All of them have been designed and constructed especially to withstand earthquake and fire.

There are still, however, scattered through the city, empty lots, a few strewn with the brick-and-stone vestiges of the disaster. Even more conspicuous is the numbey of one-story "shacks," obviously temporary and most of them of lath or galvanized iron. These, in nearly everr notable instance, house what were once the great foreign firms of Yokohama. Up on the "Bluff" behind the city the handsome homes of the foreign residents have been rebuilt, but in the business area many foreign firms are still in the temporary structures that were thrown up immediately after the earthquake. Practically all the imposing steel and concrete buildings of the latest construction have been erected by the Japanese.

Many Yokohama Firms Still Housed in Shacks

The foreigner resident in Yokohama supplies a reason; The foreign firms, he says, remain in their temporary structures, because they believe that their day is over. They expect in no great while to be supplanted by Japanese firms, and they are unwilling to make large investments for permanency in a land in which their business tenure seems short. Although it has been seven years since the earthquake, one of the principal foreign steamship companies still houses its offices in a lath-and-plaster shack. One of the great British banks, with branches all over the East, occupies a corrugated, zinc-roofed bungalow, before which still lie the broken columns of its former grandeur.

Street Signs in English and Japanese

The concrete piers of Yokohama equipped with the latest freight elevators and hoisting machinery, would be a credit to any seaport in the world. Nor do the broad, paved streets that lie behind them much remind one of the narrow, muddy lanes characteristic of the Old Japan before the earthquake.

At every crossing stands the modern Japanese traffic "cop," and motor cars—80 per cent or more of American make—stream past him as in any American city. The traffic signs have Stop and Go on them for the benefit of the stranger, as well as Chinese characters (the Japanese use Chinese characters for their written language) for the Japanese. Indeed, apparently every business and street sign in the city displays two languages, English and Japanese. The newcomer is moved to surprise at the great number of Japanese, especially among the men, who speak English, until he learns that English is taught in every high school in the country, even in the rural districts, and that school attendance is compulsory upon children until they reach the age of 14 years. Prevalence of the use of English in business has become so great in recent years that some foreign observers talk about the Japanese becoming a bilingual people in another generation or two. There is a widespread movement on foot to Romanize the written language, and the prediction has been made that it is only a matter of time until the present Chinese characters, inconvenient for the transaction of modern business, will be generally abandoned—except perhaps for literary and historical purposes—in favor of the Roman alphabet. This would mark a most important step in the progress of Japan toward Westernization.

Use of Foreign-Style Clothing Increasing

A notable change in recent years is the increased use of foreign-style clothing. Nearly all the men on the streets, except laborers and countrymen, wear foreign clothing. In some instances one observes foreign-style garments with Japanese clogs, or wooden shoes. Others dress in the native kimono, or gown, but with foreign shoes and hats. The wearers of foreign clothing, however, usually lay it aside after business hours, and in the leisure of their homes don the more comfortable, flowing kimono. On the other hand, Japanese women are conservative and are still clothing themselvs for the most part in the befitting and lovely garments of Old Japan. With the exception of the Geisha, or dancing girls, and the grandmothers, they have nearly all abandoned the ancient and elaborate fashion of wearing their hair "a la Pompadour," both before and behind, for a more modern style of hairdressing, as trim and attractive as that of the American flapper

Electrical Railways and Modern Traffic Regulations

The electric trains between Yokohama and Tokyo run every eight mintes through the day and much more frequently during rush hours. Nearly every foot of the way the trains run past power lines and factories. One becomes aware of an immense electrification development in Japan that is a vital factor in that diversification of its industries which has taken place in the years since the earthquake.

The first impression Tokyo makes upon the visitor is similar to that of a big, clean, and busy American city. The tall steel and concrete business buildings, the handsome theaters, the ornate hotels with every modern accommodation, would be a credit to any of our larger American cities. In the main business and residential areas the streets are wider and quite as clean; the throng of traffic, motor cars, tramcars, jinrikishas, bullock carts, and pedestrians as well handled as our own. They are as fully equipped with traffic signs and traffic police, for the kinds of traffic are more diverse and it is claimed that there are as many taxicabs and public motor vehicles in Tokyo as in Washington. There is apparent a haste in the movements of traffic unusual in the life of an oriental city. Every-one appears to be going somewhere with a job in mind. There are no beggars on the streets, apparently no homeless or jobless. It is a tradition in Japan that everyone, however helpless or poor, should be taken care of. The trams, or electric cars, and the motor busses are filled with passengers, all decently dressed and quietly behaved. Cleanliness and good manners according to Japanese standards characterize every individual.

Cafe's Serve Foreign Foods

Many of the newer Japanese enterprises are obviously copies of older institutions of the World. Before the earthquake the cafe was virtually unknown in Japan, and the number of foreign-style restaurants in Tokyo could be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Japanese did not patronize them, and if the foreigner wished to enjoy the food of his homeland served on tables. with knives and forks to aid him instead of chopsticks, and chairs to sit on instead of mats, he had to resort to one of the large hotels that catered almost exclusively to foreign trade. To-day there are 3,300 of these foreign-style cafes in Tokyo alone, and more than 21,000 throughout Japan. It is not the foreigner who supports them in the main, but the Japanese people who are learning to eat foreign foods and in the foreign manner. On the Ginza, or principal retail street of Tokyo, the newcomer encounters bakeries selling doughnuts and Vienna bread, coffee, and ice cream, just as at home. But the customers enjoying coffee and doughnuts, or nut sundaes, are Japanese, and every one of the viands is made in Japan. On the windows and walls are hung signs reading in both languages "Ham & Eggs 80 Sen," and similar gustatory legends, just as in America, the prices something less in many cases, a good deal more in others. All but a few of these cafes are obviously American as to general type, as well as in the foods served. Where but from the United States would the Japanese learn to serve to their own people—a tea and rice-consuming people—coffee and doughnuts, or hot cakes with sirup?

Many Bicycles on the Streets—Motor Cars Everywhere in Tokyo

An extraordinary sight to the traveler from the United States is the number of bicycles in use. There are said to be more than 5,000,000 in daily employment, and the bicycle is humorously referred to as the Japanese national vehicle. Mostly they are used for recreational purposes, or by industrial workers and delivery boys. The great majority of Japanese retail shops have not accumulated sufficient capital since the earthquake to generally employ motor-car delivery.

Taxicabs "made in America," and motor vehicles for public use, however, are almost as plentiful in Tokyo as in an American city, and the passenger may enjoy a ride anywhere within the limits of the city (of over 2,000,000 inhabitants) for 1 yen, or $0.50 gold. The rate for the longest ride is the same as for the shortest. There are taxicabs equipped with meters but few use them. The old rikisha, an American ihvention by the way, made famous in travelers' tales of the Orient and a picturesque feature of life throughout the East, is fast passing into the limbo

of the obsolete in Japan. It costs considerably more in Tokyo nowadays to travel in a rikisha than in a taxi, and the only rikisha runners left are men middle-aged and past, who have never learned to do anything else. They run incredibly feebly, but they still run, and their patrons are mostly tourists who employ them for the novelty of it, or staid elders of charitable inclination. In a few more years the only rikishas left will be in the museums.

Enjoy Moving Pictures and Western Sports

Jazz and movies have become almost as popular with the Japanese as with Western peoples, and their cult is spreading. One of Japan's most distinguished editors has written:

"In regard to indoor pastimes, it can safely be said that the cinema leads them all in popular favor. The Japanese mental appetite for this fare is insatiable and it is being well catered to by the handsome big picture palaces that are springing up around us. In connection with this mention of cinemas it is curious to note how the talking pictures have become popular here in Japan, notwithstanding the fact that probably not 1 per cent of the hearers can understand what is being reproduced in words off the film; they have to rely on a spoken interpretation. It is a practical certainty that when the time comes that really good Japanese talking films can be shown and listened to, there will be a tremendous future for this class of amusement in Japan."

The same editor, in writing of the great changes that the Japanese are undergoing, as apparent "in our dress, the houses we occupy nowadays, our meals, our methods of getting about the country and cities," emphasizes the extraordinary opportunities of the young Japanese of to-day in recreational facilities:

"The scenes that may be witnessed on the roads leading up to the mountains on any Sunday morning or on holidays are amazing ones to the older generation. Youngsters off to the skating or skiing grounds, many of them big, strapping girls of school age. Football, hockey, golf, baseball, and hiking have all been taken up with avidity and eagerness, and the results are here for all to see to-day in increased stature and improved physique, with that free, easy carriage and deportment that comes of a healthy and well-developed body. It is a wonderful change and all for the good of the people and nation at large."

Modernism in Practically Every Activity

These are only a few of innumerable evidences of the progressive spirit which animates Japan and of that Westernization which is taking place throughout Japan's social institutions as well as in its commercial and industrial systems. Recovery from the catastrophe of the great earthquake generated a tremendous impetus in the direction of modernism, so great as to be termed almost revolutionary. The unique steel and concrete buildings of the larger cities; the extension of electricity over every part of the country, even to humble homes in the smaller villages; the beginnings of the subway in Toyko; the cafes, movie houses, and theaters, immensely patronized; the wide streets with their modernized road systems for the use of motor busses and taxis—are all indicative of the great changes that have taken place. In scientific research and technical investigation, in engineering, in merchandising, in building up their system of industries, the Japanese have adopted the most approved of Western methods and practices. They are resolved to stand upon their own feet, to go ahead, and hereafter, to place themselves in a position to teach rather than to learn.

It is for these, among other reasons, that many foreign firms in Japan are convinced that in but a few years more the only foreign representatives of Western business remaining in Japan will be those who have coordinated their interests with those of Japanese-controlled financial, industrial, or commercial houses.

U. S. Reply on Extraterritoriality Expected in Near Future

The United States will reply in the near future to the latest note of the Chinese national government at Nanking with regard to proposals for the abolition of extra-territoriality in China, according to a recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington.

Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese minister to the United States, after conferring with Far Eastern experts of the United States, said he had secured a promise that they will do everything possible to hasten a reply.

State department officials, although sympathetic to the Chinese proposals, have drawn attention to the fact that progress in the negotiations with regard to extra-territoriality is complicated by the triangular features of extra-territorial decisions in which Great Britain is simultaneously interested.

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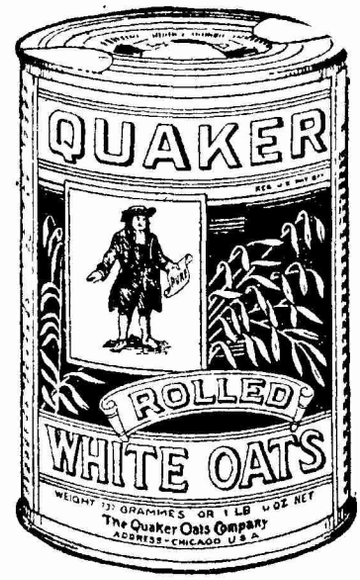

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Agricultural Progress at Oberlin Shansi Memorial School

The Agricultural Department of Oberlin Shansi Memorial Schools, of which Raymond Moyer is in charge, recently issued its report for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1930. More than 2,000 miles of travelling were done by Mr. Moyer, using nearly every method of travelling known in Shansi, in an effort to determine soil types, the areas within which they are to be found, and their characteristics. From these investigations, sufficient information was gathered to have drawn tentative conclusions. These were drawn up in a preliminary report and presented at the International Congress of Soil Science held last summer in Russia.

Social and Economic Surveys. Intensive survey work on rural social and economic problems in Shansi has been made possible by the addition to the staff of Mr. Yang, recently graduated from Nanking University, and by a cooperative agreement with Nanking University for the carrying out of this work. From funds secured from The Institute of Pacific Relations, Nanking University has been enabled to organize a survey on problems of land utilization for the whole of China. In this work they are enlisting the aid of individuals and organizations in various regions of China. Due to the presence of Mr. Yang the staff (Mr. Yang's special trainining has been along these lines) the School was asked to undertake the work of survey in Shansi Province.

Experimental work was continued on the lines established last year. Crop improvement work for this year centered on wheat, kaoliang, cotton and corn. In addition, tests were made in the growing of the sugar beet and of the making of sugar from it. Of the 1657 heads of wheat selected last year, 498 were retained for further testing. In addition there have been included 24 varieties contributed by Nanking University and 75 varieties contributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. These plantings represent the second year's work on a standard program for the improvement of wheat.

Plot Tests

In plot tests, in spite of poor stands due to old seed, two commercial varieties from the United States, Turkey Red and Kanred, were found just to equal the yield of local varieties on dry land. This performance, together with superiority in strength of straw and size of seed, give reason to expect that in one of these may be found a superior variety for distribution before completion of the pure-line testing program. Pure-line testing of kaoliang began, following those methods most generally accepted for said crop. In addition, further tests were made of foreign sorghum types, using principally those varieties distributed by the International Famine Relief Commission through the activities of Leonard Outerbridge of the American Board Mission. The foreign material came up very poorly. In none of the plots did any of the foreign types yield as much as did the local.

Cotton. Variety testing of cotton begun the previous year was continued. Twelve varieties, eight from China and six from the United States, were grown in replicated plots. In addition, the variety showing the greatest promise last year was put into the hands of five farmers who agreed to plant it with their own variety in accordance with instructions. Of the twelve varieties at Taiku, variety Ingold, which showed promise last year, was again in the lead though not as far as last year. In seed cotton production, the local variety was slightly ahead of Ingold. Sixteen varieties of Indian corn, six Chinese and ten foreign, were grown in a preliminary trial on both irrigated and dry land.

Sugar beet experiments were continued with yield tests on various kinds of irrigated lands, and with experiments with the making of sugar with a minimum outlay in equipment. Beets were planted in four fields of a size varying from a half to one mou of land. The whole field was harvested, its area computed, and yields per mou and acre determined. The soils of these fields would be considered as ranging from poor to good. Under these conditions yields ranged from 13 to 20 tons per acre, with an average of 16½ tons per acre.

The fruit improvement program was continued during the year along the same lines begun last year, with the introduction and testing of superior varieties from both China and abroad believed to have possibilities for adaptation in Shansi.

As regards plowing tests, results with wheat were very interesting. Plowing at seven inches with the local plow increased the yield 19% as compared with those plots plowed at a depth of four inches. Plowing at seven inches with the foreign plow increased the yield 38.1%. With the same test on land planted to kaoliang, due to complications which made the data of no value, no results were obtained.

Fertilizer Tests

The major practical fertilizer problem in Shansi is that of a source. Farmers fully appreciate the need of fertilization, but find it difficult to find the fertilizers which they need. Commercial fertilizers suggest themselves as a possible source, and several foreign companies have advertised their products widely through Shansi. It has not yet been tested experimentally, however, to what extent these materials can be used with profit. Upon the invitation of one of these firms, therefore, the School was glad to begin a properly conducted test to determine to what extent these can be used with profit in Shansi. Unfortunately, the land chosen for the experiment this year was not well adapted to experimental work, and the data secured cannot be considered as really representing what happened. Field observations, however, were of sufficient interest to warrant a continuance with this work; and the School intends to continue with a more careful experiment in 1931.

Work with animals was confined to an introduction and testing of Leghorn chickens from stock developed and tested by Mr. Hunter of the American Board Mission at Tunghsien.

Minister Kung Reviews China's Trade and Industry

Speaking at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Nanking January 26 Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, made a general survey of trade, industrial and agricultural conditions in the country. Minister Kung declared that wholehearted cooperation on the part of the people was indispensable for the successful carrying out of the Government programs, and Party members should exert themselves in bringing about this much-needed cooperation, he continued. Deploring the fact that although China was rich in natural resources, her industries were still in a backward stage, he pointed out that the Customs report for 1929 showed an excess of imports over exports by the appalling figure of over 200 million taels.

With regard to agriculture and afforestation, Minister Kung said that inasmuch as the recent famines in the North-West were largely due to the lack of adequate afforestation and since nearly 1,600 million mow of land in the country still remained uncultivated, the importance of extensive afforestation and colonization of the various border provinces could not be over-emphasized. It was for the purpose of ensuring the carrying out of these projects that a separate Colonization and Afforestation Bureau was being established in the Ministry of Industry.

Continuing, he said that it was extremely deplorable that China, although an agricultural country, had still to import large quantities of wheat and rice from foreign countries. He cited the example of the 600,000 tons of wheat annually purchased by the Foh Sing Flour Mill of Shanghai. Only about one-third of this quantity was native-grown wheat.

The country's industries also lagged far behind those of foreign countries, he said. Regarding foreign trade, Minister Kung declared that the export trade of what have been generally regarded as China's special products, such as tea, silk, and porcelain, had also rapidly declined in recent years. The balance of trade had become more and more unfavorable to China.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Junker Airplanes and German Experts Arrive

Several of the Junker airplanes ordered from Germany by the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation were recently landed in Shanghai and are now being assembled. Trial flights for the Nanking-Peiping air mail service are to be made in the near fature. Fourteen German air experts engaged by the Corporation have arrived in China.

Would Use Shensi Arsenal for Making Farm Machinery

Gen. Yang Hu-cheng, chairman of the Shensi provincial government, according to a message from Sianfu on Feb. 7, has decided to devote approximately one third of the Shensi arsenal to the manufacture of agricultural implements. Gen. Yang's representative, who is now in Nanking, has been authorized to expend $100,000 on the purchase of new materials for use in the production of farming implements.

Proposed Silk Loan

The silk merchants of Chekiang and Kiangsu have petitioned the Ministries of Industry and Finance and the Legislative Yuan for permission to float a loan of $8,000,000 for improving the silk industry. Of the proceeds of the loan $6,000,000 will be used for developing the raw silk exports and $2,000,000 for improving sericulture in Chekiang and Kiangsu. The loan will be secured on an additional levy on silk exported to foreign countries and will be redeemable in seven years.

Japanese Obtain Important Contract for Railway Supplies

The Japanese firm of Mitsui and Company, according to a *Rengo* report from Tsingtao on Feb. 9, have obtained the contract for supplying four locomotives and 100 cars to the Kiaochow-Tsinan, or Shantung Railway, the contract being awarded to the Mitsui interests in competition with American and European concerns. The new engines and cars will be built in the Japanese locomotive works at Dairen and Osaka.

Would Establish Chinese Tourist at New Capital

The Ministries of Communications and Railways have under consideration a plan for the establishment of a Chinese Tourist Agency which would be under the joint control of the two ministries. The report stated that as soon as the scheme has been sanctioned, that bureaus will be established in various parts of the country, the purpose being to encourage tourists to visit China and facilitate their travels in the country.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Merger Approved

According to a *Reuter* report from St. Louis on Feb. 8 the United States Court of Appeals has approved the merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, both leaders in the American oil industry. The U. S. Government had attempted to prevent the merger, hence there is possibility the case may by carried to the U. S. Supreme Court, for final judgment. Evidence brought out at the hearing emphasized the need for the merger owing to the fierceness of foreign competition, the chief competitor mentioned being the British Royal Dutch and Shell interests.

Central Political Council Forbids Imposition of Illegal Taxes

The Central Political Council on Feb. 12 passed a resolution intended to curb the imposition of illegal taxes or establishment of exclusive monopolistic privileges. The resolution provides that except where already sanctioned by Law, no taxes or levies obligatory upon the people, whether national or local and of whatever nature, shall either be imposed or abolished; and no enterprises or contracts involving the grant of monopolies, exclusive privileges or other special and preferential privileges,—whether undertaken by the Government, by private merchants, or by joint foreign and Chinese interests—shall be either established, entered into, or dissolved unless authorization has been given and general principles decided upon by the Central Political Council and subsequently approved by the Legislative Yuan.

Engineering Work Nearly Finished on Lung-Hai Extension

According to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Hsuchowfu on Feb. 13 the engineering work on the extension of the Lung-Hai railway from Lingpao to Tungkwan is making satisfactory progress and should be completed within six months. The work is under the supervision of Chen Tsung-tse, managing director of the Lung-Hai administration. He stated that telephone communication along the line which had been interrupted by the recent snow storms had been restored.

Japanese Contract for New Engines and Cars

According to a report of the Ministry of Railways on Feb. 13 the recent contract awarded to Japanese interests for new engines and cars for the Shantung railway included four locomotives and 100 steel freight cars. The engines will be supplied by the South Manchuria Railway shops at Dairen at a cost of G. $30,000 each while the cars will be supplied by the Osaka firm of K. Takaiwa and Company at a cost of G. $1.750 each. The engines will be of the "Mikado" type with a tractive power of 36,090 pounds. The engine contract was placed with Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Shanghai.

Preparations for Opening Nanking-Berlin Air Line

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration has notified Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications at Nanking that preparations have been made for the landing and protection of planes of the service in Manchurian territory, as well as in North China. The aviation fields in Peiping, Nanyuan and Manchouli are already available and arrangements are being made for a field at Dolonor. Marshal Chang also stated that full protection would be given the airplanes of the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation as soon as the service is started.

A Plan to Extend China's Shipping

A scheme for the expansion of China's inland and ocean shipping has been submitted to the Central Political Council by the Ministry of Communications, according to a statement made by M. Tsai Pei, Head of the Navigation Department of the Ministry. The proposal calls for the raising of a capital of ten million dollars for the development of shipping and for the purchase of 30 vessels to ply in inland waters and on the high seas. It is stated that the project has been included in this year's administrative program of the Ministry, to be carried out in stages after the sanction of the Central Political Council is secured.

Permit Witheld for Proposed Whangpoo Bridge

Dr. Shen Yi, Commissioner of Public Works for the City of Greater Shanghai, has withheld permission for the construction of a new bridge across the Whangpoo River, according to a statement published in the Chinese newspapers. Dr. Shen was quoted as stating that he had a conference with the Chinese promoters of the enterprise and in view of their alleged lack of capital, he had decided that no permit would be granted for the present. The German firm known as "M. A. M." which was mentioned in connection with the project stated that it had merely been approached by certain Chinese promoters and had only made some preliminary estimates.

Reorganization of the Hwai River Conservancy

The National Government Council on Feb. 7 announced a reorganization of the personnel of the Hwai River Conservancy Board, the new members being as follows: General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman; General Huang Fu, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. Chuang Sung-fu, Chen Chi-tsai, Chen Li-fu, Wu Chung-hsin, Yang Yung-tai, Chan Ching-kiang, Wu Chih-hui, Chen Hui-te, Tuan Hsi-peng, Li I-chih, Shen Pai-hsien, Wang Cheng, Hsu Shih-ying, Chen Mou-chieh, Wang Chi, Shen I and Chen I, members. Messrs. Chuang Sung-fu, Chen Chi-tsai, Chen Li-fu, Wu Chung-hsin and Yang Yung-tai were also designated members of the Standing Committee and Shen Pai-hsien appointed concurrently as Director of the Secretariat of the Board. Pending the formal assumption of office by Vice-Chairman Huang Fu, Chuang Sung-fu will act as Vice-Chairman. The Hwai River Conservancy Board has supervision over conservancy projects in the Hwai Valley, a large district north of the Yangtsze valley in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces, which is subject to overflow.

Meeting of Commission on Foreign and Domestic Loans

A meeting of the Commission for Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Loans was held in Nanking on Feb. 13 which was attended by Dr. Wang Chung-hui (President of the Judicial Yuan), Mr. T. V. Soong (Minister of Finance), Sun Fo (Minister of Railways), Dr. H. H. Kung (Minister of Industry), and Mr. Wang Peh-chun (Minister of Communications). The Commission considered the state of pending negotiations growing out of the informal conference with foreign reprentatives held last November, and discassed plans for dealing with debt problems in future.

Provinces Asked to Contribute to Cost of Sun Yat-sen Park

The Executive Yuan on Feb. 9 issued a circular order to the various provincial governments asking them to contribute toward the cost of constructing the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Park in Nanking. The period in which the remittances are to be made is between May 1 and Nov. 1 of the present year. According to a decision of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Exective Committee of the Kuomintang last November, it was decided to apportion the cost of the park between the Central Government and the provinces, the Central Treasury contributing the sum of $3 000,000. The four Manchurian provinces bave agreed to contribute the sum of $470,000.

Manchurian Railways Show Revenue Amounting To $64,880,000

The *Kuomin* news agency in a report from Shenyang (Mukden) on Feb. 11 stated that the total revenue collected by the ten Government railways in the North-east during 1930 amounted to $64,880,000. according to statistics compiled by the Northeastern Communications Committee. These railways include the Peiping-Liaoning, Shenyang-Hailung, Hulan-Hailun, Tsitsihar-Keshan, Supinigkai-Taonan, Taonan-Anganchi, Taonan-Solan, Kirin-Changchuu, Kirin-Tunhua and Kirin-Hailun Railway Administrations. The earning derived from passenger traffic amounted to $24,640,000 and from goods transport $40.240,000. The Peiping-Liaoning Railway contributed 50 per cent of the total revenue.—Kuo Min.

Approval of Expenditures for National Administration

The Central Political Council, according to a *Kuomin* report from Nanking on Feb. 13 has approved the estimates of expenditures for the National Administration for the fiscal year, July 1, 1930—June 30, 1931. The total expenditure is fixed at $8,062,230 for Ordinary, and $8,420 for Extraordinary expenses. The figures are made up as follows:

National Government	$2,566,272
Executive Yuan	868,344
Legislative Yuan	1,319,508
Judicial Yuan	371,700
Examination Yuan	502,340
Control Yuan	537.692
Auditing Board	630,000
Ministry of Official Ranking	548,175
Examination and Selection Committee	698,654
National Finance Committee	19,545
Total	$81,062,230

Kobe Brass Union Wants High Duty on Chinese Coins Sold in Japan

The Kobe Brass Manufacturers Union, Kobe, Japan, has appealed to the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance of the Japanese Government for a higher import duty on Chinese copper coins and brass "cash" which are being shipped to Japan in large quantities as scrap-metal. A report by the *Rengo* service from Kobe on Feb. 13 stated that the depressed prices for Chinese coins had made it advantageous for dealers to ship them to Japan in large quantites for use in the electrical and brass manufacturing industies of Japan. The report stated that while ordinary copper "slag" pays a duty of Yen 7 per hundred catties (1-catty equals 1 1-3lbs)the duty on Chinese coppers and brass cash is only Yen 2.50 for one hundred catties, hence the appeal for higher import duty on Chinese coins. Several months ago the Ministry of Finance issued regulations againt the export of Chinese coins to Japan, but has not been able to enforce the regulations against Japanese dealers.

(*Continued on page 436*)

NORTH CHINA STAR

華 北 明 星

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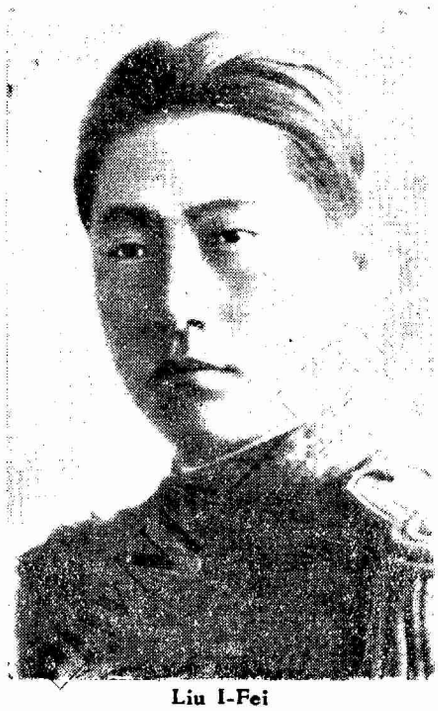
Who's Who in China

Li Ching-tsai
李敬齋

Li Ching-tsai, government official:, born at Ju-nan, Honan, 1890; was graduated from the school of architecture of Michigan University with B. Sc. degree; president of the Mining College, Tsiao-Tso, Honan; president of the Chung Chow University, Kaifeng, Honan; member of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently president of the Honan University, Kaifeng; address: Department of Education, Honan Provincial Government, Kaifeng, Honan.

Liu I-fei, government official; born at Te-ling Hsien, Liaoning, 1893; received his preliminary military training from a military school at Mukden; joined the revolutionary movement in the 1911 Revolution and successively filled important posts in the Headquarters of Governor of Chefoo and in the Three Eastern Provinces; acting chief of staff in the Headquarters of the Commander of the Revolutionary Forces in Taitung and Chuchen districts, Shantung during the 2nd Revolution against Yuan Shih-kai's Imperial Movement, 1916; pursued advanced military education at the Paoting Military Officers' Academy and was graduated in 1918 at age of 26; after graduation, he re-entered the army service and successively served as company commander, army instructor and other military posts; promoted a staff officer with the rank of Lieut-colonel; appointed a regimental commander of the Body-Guards of the late Chang Tso-lin; transferred as acting chief of staff to the Commander of the 2nd Brigade of the Fengtien Army (Chang Hsueh-liang was then the Commander); promoted commander of 18th regiment of the Fengtien Army; for his meritorious services he was successively promoted commander of the 3rd Brigade, commander of the 4th Briagde and commander of the 10th Division of the Fengtien Army with the rank of Lieut-General; participated in the campaign for the suppression of the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, 1930 and upon recommendation of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, was appointed chairman of Charhar Provincial Government in addition to his original post as commander of the 10th Division; was awarded the Tashou Paokuang Chiaho and Wenhu decorations by the former Peking Government; address: Charhar Provincial Government, Charhar.



Liu I-Fei
劉翼飛字一飛

Australian Finances in Bad Shape

The desperate state of the finances of the Commonwealth of Australia is well illustrated by recent telegrams from Canberra, the Capital. At the Premires, Conference held Feb. 9 the Premier of New South Wales, J. T. Lang, outlined his financial policy. His plan, which he stated the New South Wales Government had decided to adopt regardless of the decision of the other Premiers, is that the Government of Australia should pay no further interest to British bondholders until Britain has dealt with the Australian overseas debt in the same manner as Britain settled her own debt with America. He further suggested that interest on all borrowings by the Australian Government should be reduced to three per cent. and that immediate steps should be taken by the Commonwealth Government to abandon the present gold standard to and set up in its place a currency based npon the wealth of Australia to be termed the "new gold standard."

Although the other Premiers repudiated Mrs. Lang's proposals there are indications that some similar plan will be adopted. Mr. Lang threatened to enforce his proposals in his own state, New South Wales. Referring to this Mr. Theodore said he warned those concerned that "if one state walk alone then the whole lot will go down together."

An Australian Mining Scandal

The case arising out of the purchase of the Mingana Mines by the Queensland Labor government when E. G. Theodore, now Federal Treasurer, was Premier of that state is, now being in tried Brisbane. A Royal Commission of enquiry found, last July, that Mr. Theodore and another Labor ex-Premier, W. McCormack, and the Mines manager at Mingana, had been guilty of fraud and dishonesty in procuring the State purchase of the mines for a sum of £40,000.

On the Commission issuing its findings Mr. Theodore resigned his post as Federal Treasurer although he hotly denied the charges against him, declaring them to be the work of his political enemies.

On the recent return to Australia of J. H. Scullin, Federal Premier, Mr. Theodore was reinstated as Federal Treasurer, a move which led to two Cabinet resignations. The Crown claims, £30,000 against four defendants, including Mr. Theodore.

Minister Kung on Visit to Shansi

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, departed from Nanking last week for Taiyuanfu to investigate both economic and political conditions in Shansi province. He will be absent from the capital several weeks.

One of the chief reasons the trip for is to make an investigation of the proposal of the Shansi authorities to use the properties of the Shansi Arsenal at Taiynanfu as security for the formation of a reserve fund for the Shansi Provincial Bank. It is estimated that the arsenal is worth approximately $20,000,000.

In addition, it is stated that Shansi officials are preparing to petition Nanking for the issuance of $24.000.000 worth of bonds, to be known as the Shansi province currency loan for the purpose of stabilizing Shansi cunrency. Dr. Kung is declared by the *Sin Wan Pao* to have approved both plans in principle but desires to make a first hand investigation of the proposals to report to the Ministry of Finance.

British Universities Demand Portion of Boxer Indemnity Refund

The China Indemnity Application Bill, which is concerned with the allocation of the British returned Boxer Indem-nity, was discussed in House of Commons Feb. 10. The debate was adjourned for a week to enable more time to be taken for consideration of possible amendments the bill. Lord Hugh Cecil said that the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester had been "taken a little by surprise" at the Bill being pushed through so quickly. These universities were anxious that, under the arrangements contained in the bill, their interests should not be neglected.

Kansu Celebrates Lunar New Year

Kuyuan, Kansu, Jan. 20, 1931

The ushering in of the New Year, 1931, according to the Gregorian Calendar was welcomed very half-heartedly here. True, proclamtions from Lanchow, the capital, were posted up here and there to observe it—they being read by many, but unheeded! The officials had some red scrolls pasted up on their yamen door posts, to make a little showing, but business among the people and merchants kept on just as if nothing out of the ordinary happened. The only place which really kept this holiday was the Mission.

On asking many here if the lunar calendar New Year will be kept as formerly, the answer always is, "Naturally!" And signs are not lacking that it will be. Shops and peddlers are already displaying the various paper gods, firecrackers are getting made ready, hogs are being fattened for the great days of feasting. The year's accounts are to be settled this month (12th lunar month), so the merchants have informed us. Nanking will have to stretch its arms much longer than it has hitherto, if its injunctions are to be obeyed! Kansu, of course, is remote, and the people are more backward than many other provinces, but with the proper help and education, it would progress as well as others As to the law courts and prisons—well, they are fairly antiquated, with all that this implies.

The Moslems these days are having their annual fasting; that is, fast in the daytime, but eat between sundown and sunrise.

We have heard that General Ma Hong-ping, a relative of General Ma Fu-hsiang, took over the Kansu Provincial Chairmanship at Lanchow on the 15th inst., having been promoted from the same position at Ninghsia. He has a very good reputation, and we wish him success in his new responsibilities.

Many Frozen to Death

Cold weather set in sometime ago, with the thermometer going down to 10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, with the consequence that many were frozen to death, especially in the country. It is dry and dusty and windy, no snow having fallen to speak of this Winter. Kuyuan, being situated at an altitude of 7,000 feet, lies right in the wake of the cold Mongolian winds and dust storms. A local saying is, that "Kuyuan has one wind which lasts all year", meaning, of course, that the terrific winds are rather frequent. Winters are cold, but the Summers are delightfully cool.

We notice that fur buyers from Chihli province have made their appearance now for buying up lamb and sheep skins, and fox furs, this district being famous throughout China for these products. Dogs are selling good this Winter, prices being as high as seven dollars for a good big animal. A fox is fetching from twelve to fourteen and fifteen dollars. If only communications get opened up properly, the coast will see hundreds of thousands of furs from this place within a few months. The Kuyuan lamb fur is not as light in weight as the Ninghsia one, but is warmer. Black kid is also in great demand by these fur buyers. Kansu, no doubt, is rich in valuable ores of various kinds, it being so mountainous, and with a good fur trade always bristling, it seems important to further develop this province, by opening up communications—motor roads and railways; and secondly, investment of money to work mines, etc. Kansu is on the map, and it is to be hoped that something may be done to have it remain there as an indispensable part of this great country of China.

Russians and Chinese Trade Despite Official Non-Intercourse

News reached Harbin recently of an agreement having been reached between Mukden and the Soviet authorities for the opening up of trade between China and Soviet Russia at Sahalan, which is situated exactly opposite Blagoveschensk on the Amur river. Immediately after the arrangement was concluded a large quantity of flour is stated to have been sold into Soviet Russia, furs and gold being received in payment. Later 100,000 tons of beans were sold to the Soviet authorities, part of the payment for same having been made in kerosene, textiles, spirits and fish. Thus, though, the Conference at Moscow has not yet concluded its work trade has actually been opened between the two countries, and the Harbin correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says there is every possiblity of considerable transactions being carried through on the opening of navigation.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of NELSON HUGO EWING Deceased	Cause No. Estate No 119 NOTICE

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Men and Events

Gasoline prices have again been advanced in Shanghai as the result of the drop in exchange. The best grade now sells at the pumps at $1.25 Chinese currency per gallon.

The British Economic Mission to the Far East, which is at present in South China, was entertained at a banquet by the Kwangtung Provincial Government at Canton Feb. 10.

According to recently compiled statistics of the Provincial Educational Department of Kiangsu, there are in the province 5,184,397 children of school age. Only 1,340,131, or 26 per cent of them, are attending school.

Dr. David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, is expected to visit Japan shortly to extend a formal invitation to the Japanese Government to participate in the International Exposition at Chicago, in 1933.

The foundation stone of the new engineering building of Chiao Tung University at 862 Avenue Haig, Shanghai, was laid by Sun Fo, Minister of Communications February 14. J. Usang Ly, president of the University, assisted at the ceremony.

Tai En-tsai, Minister to Rio de Janeiro, in a recent cablegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking reported that the Brazilian Government had indicated its intention to relinquish its extra-territorial privileges in China voluntarily in the near future.

The death occurred in Shanghai Feb. 12 of Miss Mary Keller, after an attack of smallpox. The late Miss Keller was a journalist and short story writer. She arrived here about two months ago. Her home was in Laurel, Missisippi, where her mother now lives.

F. M. de Wit, editor of the *Batavia Newsblatt* of Batavia, Dutch East Indies, arrived in Shanghai this week on a trip through China, having previously spent considerable time in Hongkong and Canton. After a visit in Nanking, Mr. de Wit plans to proceed to Peiping and Tientsin.

Preparations for the construction of the Central Educational Institute at Nanking are being made under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The building will be erected upon the old site of the Chaotien (Confucian) Temple. The cost of construction is estimated at $100,000.

Shanghai, in common, with many other parts of the Far East, experienced, latter part of last week, the heaviest snowfall in years. At Tokyo traffic was paralyzed as the result of an eight-inch snowfall. In some places at Hankow the snow was almost two feet deep. Shipping was considerably delayed.

The Shanghai American Community will hold a ball on the occasion of Washington's birthday, Saturday night February 22, at the American Club. U. S Consul General Jenkins is chairman of the committee of arrangements. Music for the dancing will be furnished by the Fourth Regiment United States Marine Corps orchestra.

Col. Hayley-Bell, who was the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin prior to the advent of the late Lennox Simpson, has taken over in London the control of the Chinese Customs Department, replacing Mr. Stephenson. On Jan. 23, Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister in London, gave a farewell luncheon at the Legation in honor of Mr. Stephenson.

The police authorities at Tsingtao recently unearthed and raided a counterfeiting plant operated by Japanese. The Japanese Consulate cooperated in the raid but the gang had apparently received warning and had disappeared, Only one Japanese implicated in the case was found within the premises; he was handed over to the Japanese authorities.

A third batch consisting of eighteen political offenders was released at Shanghai, February 12, under the general amnesty mandate, after their pardon had been sanctioned by the Special Committee of the Gendarmerie Headquarters for the Shanghai-Woosung Area. Together with those already released during the past weeks, a total of 48 political offenders has now been liberated in the Shanghai area.

A telegram from Nanking in the *Sinwanpao* February 10 stated that the Ministry of Communication has notified the Foreign Ministry to bring up the matter with the German Minister at Peiping in connection with the sale of news telegrams by the German News Agency. It is alleged that this is in violation of the Telegraph Treaty exisiting between the two countries, and therefore should be ordered to suspend circulation.

Three soldiers and a ship's officer were killed and 18 Chinese passengers taken away to be held for ransom, when the *Sing Ning Tai*, a small coastal vessel, while on its way from Haemeng to Ningpo, was pirated in the early part of February. The pirates were on board when the ship left the first named port. The piracy was committed near Shipu, halfway on the trip to Ningpo. At pistol point the pirates forced the captain to change the course of his ship.

General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister at Berlin, in a recent cablegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported that he had lodged a protest with the German Government against the exhibition of the Russian film "Blue Express," the showing of which is considered derogatory to China. The German Government, thereupon, according to a *Kuo Min* news agency telegram from Nanking, ordered that exhibition of the film to be suspended until the objectionable portions are cut out.

J. J. Bunting, presiding at the annual meeting of tea-buying brokers in London recently, expressed the opinion that the huge tea-industry is nearer ruin today than at any time in its history. He expressed the opinion that the causes of this state of affairs included the foolish policy of tea-growers in the East in over-producing and the lack of vision shown by the tea-growers associations in regard to their dealings with Russia some eighteen months ago, when from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 lbs. of tea might have been taken off the London market.

W. H. Clegg, the retiring Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, is proceeding shortly to Hongkong, at the head of a Commission on which also are P. H. Ezechiel, and G.L.M. Clauson, which will study the special problems of Hongkong currency, especially as regards its relation to the currency of China, now so largely upset by the recent slump in silver. The silver drop paralyzed Hongkong's import trade, causing a deficit of $10,000,000 in Hongkong's budget despite extensive new taxation, which yielded $4,000,000. The Commission is expected to arrive in Hongkong end of March.

China Unit to Accompany Kashgar Exploration Party

The executive officers of the National Geographic Society announced in Washington, Feb. 9, that the China unit of the George Marie Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition will leave Peiping about March 10. The China unit will move toward Kashgar where it will join the main body of the George Marie Haardt Trans-Asiatic Expedition. The main body is proceeding toward Kashgar from Beirut. Father DeChardin, the paleontologist of the China unit of the expedition, is sailing from San Francisco for Peiping to join his colleagues.

Japanese Fishermen to Put Up Royalties for Siberian Fisheries

Rengo reports that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese Government and the Soviet authorities regarding the postponment of the royalties payment for Japanese fishery concessions in Siberian waters. But as the fundamental dispute will not be settled for a considerable period, a strong sentiment prevails among the Japanese fishermen that the best plan will to be to make a deposit of royalties as an interim measure.

Airman Brophy Arrives at Canton

G. W. Brophy, whose projected flight from Shanghai to Manila, has been delayed owing to a succession of untoward events. and who was held up for nearly a week at Swatow by bad weather, resumed his flight February 11, headed for Canton. He again met bad weather and as a result decided to make a short stop at Hongkong, where he was welcomed by members of the Flying Club. After a brief stop Brophy resumed his flight to Canton.

High Suez Canal Dues Hurt British Trade

A report was presented at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association in London recently to the effect that the high dues charged for vessels passing through the Suez Canal has contributed to the loss of Britain's Eastern markets. It says the dues charged in the Panama canal work out at 15 to 20 per cent lower than those charged in the Suez Canal. Thus a considerable amount of tonnage is diverted. The report holds the British Government to be primarily responsible for this state of affairs.

KEENER COMPETITION IN CHINESE LEATHER MARKET

(Continued from page 417)

urgent that the tanners in the United States become more active on the Chinese market. Although the increase in the demand for uppers is rather slow, it is expected to continue to grow, so that China will offer a much better outlet for foreign upper leathers in the near future.

Difference in Sales Methods

Distribution of foreign leathers in China is different than that in vogue in most other foreign countries, and methods of sale vary, so that it is essential to study these factors before entering the market. There are also certain packing requirements that must be considered in order to present the leather favorably to local customers. Trade-marks also play an important part on the Chinese market, and as many of the local consumers can not read, they recognize and demand leathers with cerain trade-marks or "chops." There are various other factors to be considered in planning sales campaigns for this territory in order to avoid the possibility of creating a bad reputation for the products of interested American firms.

Grave Position of Britain's Finances

Great Britain is faced with a heavy budget deficit. Speaking in the House of Commons, Feb. 10, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The national position is so grave that drastic and disagreeable measures must be taken to maintain budget equilibrium and facilitate industrial recovery."

Continuing, Mr. Snowden said no budget in the world could stand such an unexpected strain as was placed upon the British budget by the increase in unemployment in the past year. Expenditure had increased, revenue had declined and productive capacity had fallen off by 20 per-cent. Nevertheless, British credit was higher today than at any time during the past five years, he said. Britain has suffered less than other great industrial countries through the industrial slump but there was one vulnerable spot in Britain's position. Due to the fact that Britain was the world's greatest financial centre other countries were watching her. Therefore Britain had to maintain her financial reputation. Britain's position was sounder than that of any other country in the world, he added.

The House of Commons Lobby was reported by *Reuter* as buzzing with excitement as a result of Snowden's speech. One of the first results of the Chaucellors' speech was that the members of the Cabinet agreed to a ten per cent reduction in salaries.

Sir Robert Horne (Conservative) attributed present difficulties to high rates and high taxation. "We are spending," he said, "a collossal sum which the richest country in the world could not afford. There must be relentless economy.... something must break and the Government must decide whether the break be in wages or taxation." (Labor cries of "war debt.").

The Vanconver *Sun* in a recent editorial stated: "Tenacious little Philip Snowden, with his Cobden theories of Free Trade and single Gold Standard, seems determined to wreck England financially. Each day the British world trade grows smaller; each day British debt and taxes grow larger. Each day the Chinese silver dollar and the Indian rupee drop lower, and daily the wages and buying power of India and China diminish. Even though seven of the ten billion dollars of the world's monetary gold is locked up in the vaults of United States and France, and two more billions locked up in the vaults of other nations, Chancellor Snowden insists that England transact her trade only with a monetary medium of gold."

Dealers in Foreign Cloth Murdered in India

A serious situation has arisen at Benares following the murder of a Moslem dealer in foreign cloth. The outrage was followed by communal disturbances in which a number of Hindus and Moslems were seriously injured and had to be taken to hospital. As a result armed police are patrolling the streets and the shops have closed.

At Allahabad a dealer in foreign cloth, one Sohan Lal by name, was shot and wounded in the thigh, Feb.11. His assailant, a masked youth on a bicycle, escaped. This was the second attack on a dealer in foreign cloth within 24 hours.

Gandhi Wants Debts Issue Placed Before Impartial Tribunal

Mahatma Gandhi said in a recent interview there is no question of the repudiation of India's debts. He wanted the matter to be placed before an impartial tribunal which would judge whether, the Indian loans had been raised in the interests of India or not. If not they ought to be charged to British revenues, he said.

The CHINESE NATION

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DEPARTMENTS

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Frisco Still Haven For Sailing Craft

Last Days of Sail On the West Coast, by Walter Macarthur. Published by author, P.O. Box 2436, San Francisco, California.

The interesting and important information found in this little book supplies a detailed record of the particulars regarding the sailing ship at the present time and in the recent past. As the author points out, it is common knowledge that sail has been entirely superseded by steam on the principal sea routes. But, beyond the fact itself, nothing of a definite nature is known. A considerable number of sailing vessels still exist under various flags. These survivors of a past era constitute, so to speak, the exception to the rule, and for this reason possess a special interest for those who follow the subject.

The author has includuded several tables of value, showing how many sailing vessels are still afloat and in seaworthy condition, in what proportion they are distributed among the maritime nations, what, if any, is their present occupation, the number and description of foreign-built sailing vessels on the American register, and the number of sailing vessels lost in the World War.

Of no small interest to the nautical-minded is the fact that compared with numbers and tonnage of sailing vessels registered in the leading seaports of the world, San Francisco is distinguished as the home port of the largest fleet of sail at present in existence. "In the main," says Mr. Macarthur, "these vessels represent the highest type of construction. Literally, they are the last word, the final development, in their class. In point of number and tonnage the square-rigged fleet of San Francisco equals the total of such craft owned by four nations, Finland France, Germany, and the British Empire."

B. K.

Ancient and Modern Sea Routes

Sea Routes of Commerce, by Walter Macarthur. Boston: The Stratford Company.

By means of a series of well pointed sketches, "Sea Routes of Commerce" gives a graphic and comprehensive view of maritime commerce in early times, linking the record of seafaring adventure and enterprise from the earliest period of history to the beginning of the modern era of maritime commerce with the historical events of these epochs. Divided into four chapters, Merchant Seamen of Antiquity, The Road to India, The Italian Republics and The Hanseatic League. the book reviews the leading incidents of each period, pointing out the bearing of those events upon the progress of maritime commerce.

Using as his theses the axiom of Alexander the Great, "Command of the sea secures possession of the land," the author shows that in all periods of history the growth of merchant shipping has been closely related to the progress of events on land, and that the influence of the merchant seaman may clearly be traced in every great epoch.

The book is illustrated with especially prepared maps, designed to aid the reader in tracing the various routes of commerce, both by land and sea, thus supplying a need commonly experienced in the effort to visualize the main routes of travel and commerce in the remote past.

B. K.

A Labor Member Queries British Boxer Indemnity Settlement

In the House of Commons January 28 a Labor member asked, in connection with the Boxer Indemnity, what were the views of the signatories to the Washington Treaty of 1922 re "preferential treatment to be accorded to Great Britain in the purchase of railway and other material." Arthur Henderson replied that the text of the settlement was sent to the signatories in November, but that no communication had been received from them.

Bank of China to Open Branch in Osaka

The Bank of China has been granted permission by the Japanese Government to establish a branch in Osaka. A *Rengo* dispatch in this connection comments that the Bank of China transferred its privilege for the issue of bank-notes to the Central Bank some time ago when the latter bank was organized as the Central Bank of China and since that time has been devoting itself solely to the assistance of general traders and merchants, in this following the example of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

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For a Clear Picture of World Events Read

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China Realty Co. Pay Twenty-six Percent Dividend

At a meeting of directors of the China Realty Company Fed, Inc., U. S. A., held last week, it was decided to declare a final dividend covering the company's business as from Apil 1 to December 31, 1930, of ten per cent., equal to Tls. 1 per share which in addition to the interim dividend of 10 per cent (Tls. 1 per share,) paid in October last is 20 per cent for business of nine months, equivalent to 26⅔ per cent. per annum.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account for the period from April 1 to December 31, 1930, nine months working was, Tls. 469,325. 11,after allowing for all charges, of which if the proposed dividend is approved by the shareholders, Tls. 69,325. 11 is being carried forward.

Chinese Government Determined to Take Over Foochow Cable Lines

Telegrams despatched by the Ministry of Communications to the Telegraph Administrations at Foochow and Amoy, instruct that the telegraph land line between Foochow and Chuanshihan and that between Amoy and Kulangsu, which have hitherto been leased respectively to the Eastern Extension and the Great Northern Telegraph Companies be immediately taken over, the terms of lease having already expired. The two companies, the order adds, should be notified that with the expiration of the agreements, they will no longer enjoy the privilege of receiving or transmitting messages respectively in Foochow and Amoy. The Amoy office of the Great Northern and the Foochow office of the Eastern Extension Cable Company, were definitely taken over of the Ministry of Communications on Thursday, Feb. 12.

Chinese Mission to Lepers Does Good Work

The Board of the Chinese Mission to Lepers met recently at the Shanghai Bankers' Club. The Rev. T. C. Wu, general secretary of the Mission, reported that besides clothing, books, drugs and other useful articles, more than $4,000 were sent to the various leprosaria in the country as Christmas gifts; $2,000 were granted to the Pakhoi Leper Hospital in South China for the purchasing of its new site; and $1,000 donated towards the rebuilding and equipment of the Leper Village, which had been destroyed by fire some years, ago, and the new Leper Hospital established by Dr. J. E. Skinner of the Episcopal Mission.

Shanghai Schools Remain Open on Chinese New Year

The Municipal Bureau of Education for Greater Shanghai, recently issued an order that during the period between February 10 and the end of the month (lunar New Year period) all schools under its jurisdiction should open as usual; under no circumstances whatever, except in cases of illness and very important affairs, may the staff or students be granted during this period leave of absence. Such a step was deemed necessary in order to discourage the Chinese people as far as possible from observing the lunar New Year.

Owners of s. s. Yili File Protest Against Arbitration Award

C. Eddie & Co., Chinese shipchandler firm in Shanghai, has entered a protest against the arbitration award given by Capt. E. Lawson Grey, in the case of the collision between the s.s. *Chungking*, belonging to Butterfield & Swire, and the s. s. Yili, belonging to a Chinese company in which C. Eddie is interested, which occurred in the Whangpoo March 28, 1930. Capt Grey held that the latter-named vessel was entirely to blame for the collision.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 429)

Railway Ministry Would Revise Lung-Hai Agreement

According to a *Kuo-Min* report from Nanking on Feb. 10 the Ministry of Railways has decided to negotiate a revision of the Sino-Belgian contract pertaining to the management of the Lung-Hai Railway. Five members of the Ministry have been appointed to initiate negotiations with the Belgian company, the Chinese committee being composed of the following. Yen Te-ching, manager of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, chairman; Kwan Kan-lien and Chang En-huang, councillors of the Ministry; Sa Fu-chun, head of the engineering deparment, and Robert Norman, legal adviser. The Sino-Belgian agreement for the construction and operation of the Lung-Hai railway was originally negotiated by the Peking Government and the Belgian Compagnie General de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine. The Lung-Hai line, which touches the seacoast at Haichow in northern Kiangsu, extends westward through northern Kiangsu and Honan provinces for approximately 600 miles. It is planned ultimately to extend the road to Sianfu, capital of Shensi and to Lanchowfu, capital of Kansu.

Ewo Cotton Mill Shows Profit

The Ewo Cotton Mill, located at Shanghai and managed by the British firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company, held its annual meeting on Feb. 12 and recommended to the shareholders to apportion the balance at credit of profit and loss account at December 31, 1930, of Tls. 1,218,373.-14 as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay dividend on preference shares at rate of 8 per cent. per annum.....	72,000,00
To pay a dividend on 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 0.75 per share.....	750,000,00
To write off buildings.....	59,000,00
To write off plant and machinery.....	150,000 00
To write off water supply.....	2,000,00
To write off furniture.....	500,00
To write off motor cars.....	500,00
To add to special repairs and renewals fund.....	140,000,00
To add to Chinese super-annuation fund.	10,000,00
To pay bonus to staff at mills.....	40,000,00
To carry forward to new account.....	3,373,14
	1,218,373,14

Proposed Reconstruction Program for Anhwei Province

The provincial reconstruction department of Anhwei province has recommended a reconstruction program for the province which includes the following projects,

1. *Highways*: Repairs to the Anking-Hofei Highway to be finished in the next three months; survey of proposed highways and completion of those under construction; planting of trees on existing roads; and improvement of traffic conditions.

2. *Electrical Enterprises*: Installation of a long-distance telephone line between Anking and Hofei as well as other cities; extension of the Anking Electric Works; improvement of the Anking telephone system; plans for the establishment of more power companies in the various districts and investigation into electrical enterprieses.

3. *Municipal Administration:* Determination of a program for the Anking Municipality, which is to include the construction of city roads, military aerodromes and public parks. The construction of public parks in other districts also to be encouraged.

4. *Shipping:* Better regulation of river traffic in the provincial capital.

5. *Water Conservancy:* Repairs and construction of river embankments; dredging of lakes and other waterways to facilitate traffic; and establishment of rain gauging stations.

6. *Agriculture and Afforestation:* Establishment of a Provincial Afforestation and Agricultural Bureau; investigation of the extent of barren mountains with a view to enforcing compulsory afforestation; organization of a committee to encourage afforestation; laying of the Chungshan Forest; and drafting of forest protection regulations.

7. *Mining:* Readjustment of all government mines and mining railways; revision of regulations governing the Mine Prospecting Bureau; investigation into private mining enterprises, their output and development.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shows Profit of $3,387,477,76

The British Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, according to a report of the Shanghai branch on Feb. 13 showed a profit of $3,387,477.76 (silver) for the year ending Dec. 31. The net profits for the year, together with $3,387,477.76, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to $24.114,208 58. The directors recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the profit and loss account to the silver reserve, which will then stand at $10,000,000. They also recommend writing off bank premises account the sum of $1,000,000. After making these transfers, deducting the interim dividend of £3 per shars, paid on August 11 last, viz :—£480,000 at 1/3⅛—$7,432,258.06, and remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation $15,131,950.52, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £3 per share, viz, £480,000 and a bonus of £1 per share, siz., £160,000 amounting in all to £640,000 which, at 1/1⅛, the rate of the day, will absorb $11,702,857.14. The balance $3,429,093.38 to be carried to new profit and loss account. The sterling equivalents of the assets and liabilities are shown at 1/1⅛, the rate ruling on the last day of the year.

Mission Organizations Spending Tls. 200,000 on New Buildings

The China Baptist Publications Society and the China Christian Literature Society's new office buildings which are now under construction in Shanghai are expected to be completed in the coming summer. The two buildings, although separate and facing on parallel streets, will be connected at the rear, hence will have the effect and utility of one structure. The two buildings, which will cost approximately Tls. 200,000, will be located on Yuen Ming Yuen and Museum roads in the district already occupied by the Missions and Central Y. M. C. A. buildings. According to a description of the two buildings and their proprietors which appeared in the building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Feb. 12, The Christian Literature Society and the China Baptist Publications Society, which are contributing two imposing structures to Shanghai's expanding commercial area, have attained their present positions through many years experience in China. The Baptist publications organization originated 30 years ago in a small chapel in Canton. Recently decision was made to shift from Canton to headquarters in Shanghai, and all operations will center around this city. Originating in 1887, the Christian Literature Society was guided in early days by Dr. Williamson and Dr. Timothy Richard. From the obscurity of a small house on Seward Road the Society has grown to its present location. Publication of books for the church and non-church members is one of the main functions of the Society.

Report on Reserve and Note Issue of Central Bank of China

According to the report of the Committee of Supervisors of the Central Bank of China composed of Li Ming (Chairman), C. L. Wang, Tsuyee Pei, Z. C. Zing, Yu Ya-ching, K. H. Lin and C. M. Shu, the following represents the reserves and note issues of the Central Bank of China as of Feb. 10.

Total amount of notes in circulation:	
Dollar Notes.....	$22,981,912.00
Subsidiary Coin Notes @ 12...	862,300.00
	$23,844,212.00
Reserve against notes in circulation:	
Cash Reserve..... (Of the above sum $14,876,495.-27 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,096,917.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches $3,479,359.73 is kept in Local Banks.)	$20,452,772.00
Securities Reserve.....	3,391,440.00
	$23,844,212.00

According to Article 2 of the Bank's regulation governing note issue the Bank is required to keep cash reserve at 60 per cent. and securities reserve at 40 per cent. of the total issue.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done February 14. 270,000 Shares

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Sat. Feb. 11	Mon. Feb. 13
37⅜	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	22¼	22⅛
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	117½	116¾
101¾	24	—	American & Foreign Power	37⅜	36¾
76⅞	11⅛	—	American & For. Power W.	20	20½
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	48¾	Unq.
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	194⅜	192¾
130⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	114¼	116
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	63⅞	64¾
81½	25	2.50	Anaconda Copper	37½	37⅝
51⅝	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	21¼	22⅛
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	82¼	81¾
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	59¾	58⅝
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	25	24⅞
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	9⅞	10
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	43¾	43⅝
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	118	116⅞
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	19½	20
44¼	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	20	20
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	40¼	40¼
37⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	10½	10⅞
20¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	10⅛	10
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	2	2⅛
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	95¼	93¾
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	11⅛	11⅛
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4½	4¼
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	84¼	93¼
82½	32¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	49	49½
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	170¼	168
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	49	49¼
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	35¾	36¼
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	9⅛	9
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	49¼	48½
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	53¼	52⅝
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	43½	42¼
106⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	75¼	75½
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	37⅛	37½
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	17¼	17¼
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	46¼	46¼
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	18½	18⅞
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors,	22	21⅝
75⅜	49½	4.00	International Cement	60¾	59
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3½	Mutl.
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	54½	54½
44⅜	12¾	1.00	International Nickel	16½	16⅜
77⅜	17½	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	29⅞	29½
148⅜	48⅜	3.00	Johns Manville	72	72
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	26⅜	27¼
35⅜	20⅝	2.00	Kreuger & Toll	23⅞	24
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	28	27
114⅜	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	88¾	89¼
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	55¼	56⅞
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	14⅞	16½
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	17	17¼
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	24¼	23⅞
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	12⅜	12⅛
192¾	105⅛	8.00	New York Central	126½	125
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	59¾	59
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor Car	10½	10⅜
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	49⅛	49
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	62⅝	63
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	8	7⅞
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	14⅛	14¾
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	83¾	84¼
69⅜	11⅜	—	Radio Corporation	18¾	18¾
50	14⅜	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	20⅝	20⅞
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45¼	45⅛
100⅝	43⅛	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	56¼	55⅜
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	9¾	9¾
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	19⅛	18¾
72	40½	2.00	Southern California Edison	50¾	50¼
29¼	14⅛	2.50	Standard Brands	18⅞	18¾
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	69⅞	69½
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	50⅛	50¾
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	25½	25½
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	33¾	34⅜
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	51⅝	51
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	51	53⅞
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	13⅞	13½
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	63⅝	63½
242¾	166½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	202½	199
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	31¾	31⅝
52	13⅞	.50	United Corporation	23½	23
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	14	13⅞
198¾	134⅜	7.00	U.S. Steel	147	145⅞
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	60⅞	61¼
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	18	18⅛
201½	84⅛	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	95½	98½
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	62¾	61¼
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

Assets of National City Bank in Excess of One Billion Gold

Assets of the National City Bank of New York at the close of business December 31, 1930, totalled G.$1,944,244,522.84, according to a balance statement issued by the Shanghai branch of the organization.

Undivided profits were G. $24,554,293.54. Cash in vault and in the Federal Reserve Bank amounted to G. $169,860,333.15.

The statement follows:

Assets

Cash in vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	G.$169,860,333.15	
Due from Banks and Bankers	221,357,472.53	G.$391,217,805.68
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		1,015,388,385.68
United States Government Bond and Certificates	G.$177,466,655.15	
State and Municipal Bonds	21,973,495.01	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,660,000.00	
Other Bonds and Securities	82,047,733.70	288,087,883.89
Ownership of: International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Buildings		52 347,936.90
Items in Transit with Branches		33.845,489.46
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		148,092,023.59
Other Assets		7,264,997.67
Total		G.$1,944,244,522.84

Liabilities

Capital	G.$110,000,000.00	
Surplus	90,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	24,554,298.54	G.$224,554,298.54
Reserves for: Contingencies	G.$8,495,346.34	
Accrued Interest, Discount and other Unearned Income	4,203,167,73	
Taxes, Dividends and Accrued Expenses, et cettera		22,632,505,21
Liability as Accepter, Endorser or Maker en Acceptances and Foreign Bills		237,026,383.05
Deposits		1,460,081,336 01
		G.$1,944,244,522 84

Meningitis Epidemic Approaches Shanghai

The meningitis epidemic which started recently at Hangchow is spreading. In the city of Haining 812 cases were reported last week, of which 610 proved fatal. The Chekiang Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, in response to urgent calls for help from various quarters, has despatched delegates to the affected districts to render assistance.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, head of the Health Bureau of the Ministry of Interior, has recommended to the Chekiang Provincial Government certain preventive and relief measures, which the latter has decided to put into force.

Cases have also been reported at Nanking. The health authorities of both the Foreign and Chinese Municipalities of Shanghai, are taking precautions to prevent the disease getting a foothold here.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 11th February, 1931.

As can be seen by the figures below silver steadily declined until today and has now reached a level which has confounded even the pessimists. If some weeks ago an appeal appeared in the World's Press for immediate action to arrest the fall, how much more it must be necessary now: but we do not find any such action, (which would have to be International in character) coming into play and the prospects of agreement seem be remote. The effects of the fall and the consequent and inevitable influences on China Trade are hardly evident as yet: the decline has been too rapid: but re-reckoning of values must come, and the consequences of this calamity will be severe. Those engaged in trade with China are bound to suffer most.

Silver:— Opened on the 5th inst. at 12 7/8d. for both spot and forward and G. $0,27,1/4, and closes today at 12 5/8d and 12 3/8d. and G. $ 26 1/2.

India has both bought and sold: also China: but American weakness continued, until yesterday.

Exchange:—The T/T official rate on London on the 5th inst. 1/2 3/8d: lowered on the 6th inst. to 1/2 1/4d: on the 9th inst. lowered successively from 1/2d., 1/1 7/8. to 1/1 3/4d: raised today to 1/2 1/4d.

The market opened on the 5th inst. with a better feeling, and T/T on London and New York was selling at 1/2 5/8d. and G. $ 29 1/2: 4 m/st Credits 1/3d. and G. $ 30 1/8: Yen 166: Gold Bars 746.50. Confidence however did not last long and after a trying day, with the Gold Bar moving up to 770 (closing at 765) the best obtainable was 1/2 7/16d. and G. $ 29 1/4.

On the 6th inst. rates were very erratic and varied between 1/2 3/8d. and G. $ 29 3/8 to 1/2 5/16d. and G. $ 29 1/2 at one time going: It is impossible to detail all the see-saw movements between these limits: at the close there were sellers at 1/2 1/2d. and G. $ 29 3/4. The Gold Bar 759.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 96,836,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,070,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 157,520,000 a decrease of $ 2,840,000
Estimated value Tls. 210,250,000 as against Tls. 212,850,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 5	Friday Feb. 6	Saturday Feb. 7	Monday Feb. 9	Tuesday Feb. 10	Wed. Feb. 11
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3 411	1/2 3/8	1/2 3/8 1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/2	1/1 3/4	1/2 1/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 3/8	1/2 3/8 1/2 1/4	1/2 1/4	1/2 1/2	1/1 3/4	1/2 1/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 7/16	1/2 7/16 1/2 5/16	1/2 5/16	1/2 1/16 1/1 15/16	1/1 15/16	1/2 3/16
T/T on India	86,479	80 1/2	80 1/2 80	80	78 1/2 77	77	79 1/4
T/T on France	794,875	742	742 735	735	723 710	710	730
T/T on N.Y.	31,208	29 1/8	29 1/8 28 7/8	28 1/8	28 3/8 27 7/8	27 7/8	28 5/8
T/T on Demand		29 1/8	29 1/8 28 7/8	28 7/8	28 3/8 27 7/8	27 7/8	28 5/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		122 1/4	122 1/4 121 1/4	121 1/4	119 1/2 117	117	120 1/4
T/T on H'kong	76.687	78 nom.	78 nom. 78	78 nom	78 nom.	78 mon.	79 mon.
T/T on Japan	158 797	170	170 171 1/2	171 1/2	78	177 3/4	173
T/T on Batavia	7'.375	72 3/8	72 1/4 71 3/4	71 3/4	174 1/2 177 1/2	69 3/4	71 3/4
T/T on Straits	280 375	193 1/4	193 1/4 195	195	70 1/2 69 1/4 198 1/2 202	202	196 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/4 260	1/3 1/4	1/3 1/3	1/3	1/2 3/4 1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2	1/3
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8 1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/2 7/8 1/2 5/8	1/2 5/8	1/3 1/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A 4m/s B/L	1/4 500	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2 1/3 3/4	1/3 3/4	1/3 1/3 3/4	1/2 3/4	1/3 1/4
Cred D/A or D/P	836.4 6	795	795 785	785	770 760	760	880
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.833	31 1/8	31 1/8 30 3/4	30 3/4	30 29 1/2	29 1/2	30 3/4
4m/s ,, Doc.	—	31 3/8	31 3/8 31	31	30 1/4 29 3/4	29 3/4	31

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12 3/8	12 5/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	12	12 5/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.27 1/4	G.$.27 1/8	G.$.26 1/2	G.$.26 3/8	G.$.26 1/8	G.$ 26 7/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 765 00	Tls. 759 00	Tls. 766 30	Tls. 789 00	Tls. 771 50	Tls. 758 50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 110 00	Tls. 110 00	Tls. 110 50	Tls. 110 00	Tls. 110 00	Tls. 110 00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.125	Tls. 72.15	Tls. 72.10	Tls. 72.075	Tls. 72.10	Tls. 72.075
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.97
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis.	3 m/s 2 9/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,,	4 ,, 2 9/16 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1
,, ,,	6 ,, 2 5/8 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 15/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

February 12, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	101	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100 1/4	4.98
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	91 1/4	6.69
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105 1/4	4.68
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	81	7.62
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	87 1/2	7.13
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	98	6.15
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88	7.22
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	85 3/8	8.84
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	86	7.07
Japanese Government	6 1/2% Feb. 1, 1954	104 5/8	6.12
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98 3/4	7.12
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	60 1/4	10.63
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2% Oct. 1, 1950	106 1/4	6.01
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1957	100	5.50
Oriental Development Co.	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1958	92	6.10
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.46
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2% Sept. 1, 1949	75	10.58
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2% Feb. 1, 1958	82	6.99
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	33	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	80	7.92
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2% May 1, 1951	79 1/8	8.67
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2% Dec. 1, 1946	85	8.20
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99 1/4	6.53
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	88 1/8	7.04
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100 1/2	6.94
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2% Oct. 15, 1957	62 3/4	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	37 1/2	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	82 1/4	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	79 1/4	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	62 5/8	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	25 1/2	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	31 3/4	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	66 3/8	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2% July 1, 1944	81	9.21
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7 1/2% Nov. 1, 1944	15	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2% Sept. 1, 1959	58	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	72	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1915/60	62	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	57	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	77 1/2	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	28 1/2	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	28	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands;

THURLAND CASTLE, Jan. 5.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Lawns, White	*Pcs.*	285
,, Muslins, ,,	,,	122
Aluminium-foil	*Pls*	15
,, Sheets	,,	68
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,373
Glucose	,,	349
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent strength	,,	900
Lampwick	,,	13
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	421
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,604
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,942
Oil, Unclassed	*Galls*	19,237
Paints:		
Enamels	,,	135
Green	,,	70
Unclassed	,,	3,793
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	368
Machinery	*G Units*	15,642

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Jan. 5.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth	*Yds.*	322
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 800 *Pls.*	2,878
Copper Washers	,,	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	47
Canned Asparagus	,,	99
,, Fruits	,,	42
Barley, Pearl	,,	9
Coffee	,,	5
Glucose	,,	144
Grease	,,	65
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,009
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	,,	26
Ink, Printing	,,	226
Lead, Yellow	,,	90
Leather Cow, Patent	,,	10
Macaroni	,,	36
Margarine	,,	21
Oranges, Fresh	,,	80
Paints, Unclassed	,,	20
Paper, Bond	,,	20
Pitch	,,	310
Prunes, Dried	,,	24
Shrimps, Dried	,,	121
Sugar, Powdered	,,	34
Sulphur Black	,,	400
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	155
,, Prepared	,,	159
Ultramarine	,,	4
Chocolate	*Lb.*	700
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	111
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	319
Machines, Knitting	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	3
Leather, Belts	*Doz.*	60
Canned Meats	,,	18
,, Quaker Oats	,,	720
,, Sardines	,,	212
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	166
Coffee, in Tins	,,	307
Olives, Preserved	,,	54
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	64,057
Paints, Unclassed	,,	96
Varnish	,,	40
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs,* 203 *G. Units*	10,376
Enamelled Ironware	,,	761
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	62,561
Motor-cars, ,, ,,	,,	6,415
Treature:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,689,736

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Jan. 6.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
To U. S. of America

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 15 *Pls.*	50,30
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,630
Horse Hair	,,	113
Feathers, Duck	,,	99
Soapstoneware	,,	111
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	565

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Jan. 7.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed	*P s.*	360
Treasure:		
Silver Bare	*G. Units*	149,798

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Jan. 8
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	*Bls.* 15 *Pls.*	14.56
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo	,,	1,820
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	118
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	80
Brassware	,,	16
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	294
Feathers, Duck	,,	49
Interestines, Sheep	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	4,704
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	246
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	7,500
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	10,000

SILVERVIEW, January 9
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Piece Goods, Printed	*Yds.*	685
Aluminium-foil	*Pls.*	31
Aluminium Wire	,,	8
,, Sheets & Plates	,,	241
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,986
Sulphur Black	,,	285
Tobacco Stalk	,,	819
,, Leaf	,,	12,190
Wax, Paraffin	,,	371
Clocks	*Pcs.*	144
Imitation Leather	,,	1,600
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	23
Turpnentine, Vegetable	,,	400
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,253

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, January 9.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai	*Bls.* 80 *Pls.*	78,62
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	*Bls.* 15 ,,	14.88
Wild, Dairen etc.	,, 130 ,,	134.69
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 80 *Pls.*	79,06
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	87.30
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	9
Gunpowuer, Ningpo	,,	133
Brassware	,,	97
Wool, Sheep's	,,	105
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Embroidered	*Doz.*	2,419
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	9,512
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	44,600
Skins, Doe, Tanned	,,	230
Hats, Buntal Fibre	,,	6 000
Hats, Neora Fibre	,,	1,200

PRESIDENT PIERCE, January 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls*	792
Wire Shorts	,,	816
Asparagus	,,	43
Apples, Fresh	,,	15
Canned Awabi	,,	11
,, Fruits	,,	111
Ink, Printing	,,	64
Leather, Patent	,,	4
Oranges, Fresh	,,	11
Newspapers, Old	,,	750
Shrimps	,,	68
Sugar, Refined	,,	99
,, Cube	,,	17
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Lemons	*Pcs.* 37	400
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	685
Rubber Inner, Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	631
Sardines	*Doz*	1,200
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	1,915
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	3,304

TATSUNO MARU, January 10.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristes	,,	10
Brassware	,,	76
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	195
Feathers, Duck	,,	57
,, Goose	,,	38
Oil, Wood	,,	599
Seed, Sesamum	,,	3,923

TAIPING, January 12.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Thread, Embroidery	*Pls.*	5
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cents. strengh	,,	201
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13,242
Paints	*Galls.*	231
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 51	*G. Units.* 2,317

ASAMA MARU, January 12.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
From U. S. of America
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:

Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	1,680
Milk Sugar	,,	225
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls*	5,217
Motor Passenger Cars	*Pcs.*	4
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*G. Units*	854,959

COURAGEOUS, January 12.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanied:

Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	6
Pipes	,,	14
Tinned Wire	,,	87
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	46
Pipes	,,	10
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	766
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Sulphur Black	,,	311
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,379
Machines, Sewing	*Pls.*	150
Paints: Enamels	*Galls,*	22
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	417

STEEL ENGINER, January 12.
(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)
From U. S. of America.
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:

Nails, Wire	*P s.*	2,693
Pipes	,,	658
Tinned Plates, Plan	,,	403
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	550
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,605
Tabacco, Leaf	,,	2,567
Paint	*Galls.*	60

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Jan. 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	840
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,098
Apples, Fresh	,,	45
Flour, Wheat	,,	709
Milk, Evaporated	,,	41
Paper, Writing	,,	324
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear	*Sup ft*	141,280
Motor-truck Chassis	*Pcs.*	4

PLEASANTVILLE, January 14
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	1.03
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	84,60
Brassware	,,	51
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Feathers, Duck	,,	144
Hair, Human	,,	230
Seed, Sesamum	,,	6,002
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	507
Wool, Sheep's	,,	226

PRESIDENT MADISON, Jan. 15.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 300 *Pls.*	295.47
,, Chungking, etc.	,, 55 ,,	54 80
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	,, 60 ,,	59.37
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	*Bls.* 87 *Pls.*	85 75
,, Shanghai	,, 3 ,,	2.66
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 65 *Pls.*	63.90
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	55 00
,, Piece Goods	,,	2.76
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	263
Brassware	,,	33
Chinaware, Fine	,,	5
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	197
Feathers, Goose	,,	12
Hair, Horse	,,	67
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Soapstoneware	,,	80
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	2,000
,, Badger, ,,	,,	700
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	20,000

MICHIGAN, January 17
(Agents: States S. S. Co)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	21
Feathers, Goose	,,	48
Nutgalls	,,	1,357
Hair, Human	,,	171
Oil, Wood	,,	9 076
Seed, Sesamum	,,	28,136
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	104

TAISHAN, January 21.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co)
To U S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	*Bls.* 12 *Pls.*	12 00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filatures:		
White, S'hai	*Bls.* 20 *Pls.*	19.60
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	41.85
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	179
Young Hyson, Kiukiang, etc.	,,	183
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	17
Bristles, Assorted	,,	92
Feathers	,,	119
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	975
Intestines, Pig	,,	58
Wool, Sheeps	,,	152
Rubbarb	,,	15
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	215
,, Rabbit, ,,	*Pcs.*	9,800
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	14,250

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

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The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1931 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

(ATTACH THIS COUPON TO YOUR CHECK) ---------- ----------

MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1931.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

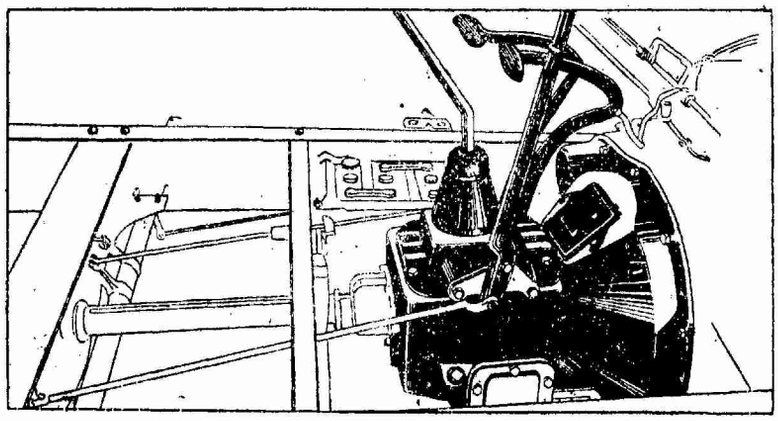
Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

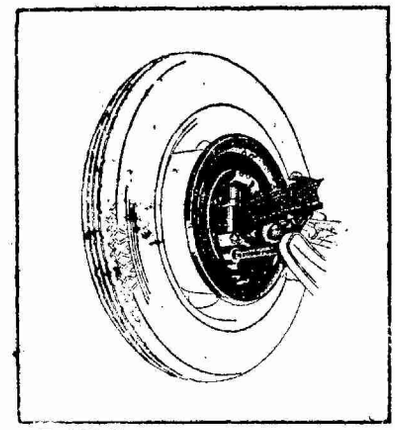
55-533

New features of the
FORD TRUCK

increase its economy and performance.....



4-SPEED TRANSMISSION
A wide range of speed and power



LARGER BRAKES
Providing a greater degree of safety

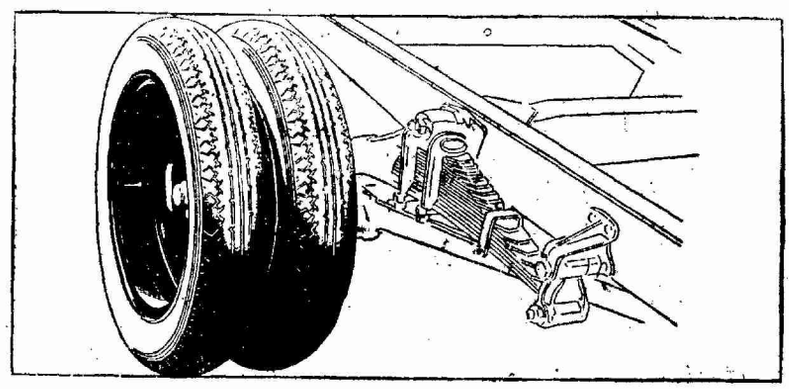
THE STRENGTH and simplicity of the Ford truck chassis provide a high degree of reliability, insuring long, satisfactory service, with marked economy. Of equal importance is the ability of the truck to do hard work easily, quickly and safely.

Many new features of the Ford truck add to its capable performance. Among them is the 4-SPEED TRANSMISSION which gives a wide, flexible range of speed and power. This is of special value for pulling heavy loads out of pits, and for economical operation when greater speed is desirable.

An unusual degree of safety is provided by the LARGER BRAKES. They are of the mechanical type, internal expanding, and all are fully enclosed. Brakes on the front wheels have been enlarged to the same size as those on the rear, giving increased braking area. The re-designed controls operate with greater efficiency.

Other features which you will find of exceptional value are the NEW REAR AXLE which has a SPIRAL BEVEL GEAR OF SPECIAL DESIGN, with straddle-mounted pinion; and the DUAL REAR WHEELS which are available at small additional cost. Balloon tires of one size are used throughout with the dual equipment, so that all six steel disc wheels and tires are interchangeable all around. Only one spare need be carried.

Besides the Standard 131½" wheelbase, the New Ford Truck is also available in 157" wheelbase at sightly higher cost.



DUAL REAR WHEELS AND BALLOON TIRES
Interchangeable all around

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